

Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta

Including the Cabinet of the
Asiatic Society of Bengal

Volume IV

Section I Coins of Awadh, by C. J BROWN, M A

Section II : Coins of Mysore and Miscellaneous Coins
of South India, by J R HENDERSON,
C I.E, M B, C M

Section III. Bombay, Rājputāna and Central India,
by W H VALENTINE

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PREFACE

IN 1906 Mr. Vincent Smith published Vol. I of the new *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. This volume contains the ancient and mediaeval coins of Northern and Southern India struck by foreign invaders and native rulers and corresponds to sections of Parts II and IV of the Catalogue by Mr. C. J. Rodgers (1894 and 1896). In 1907 and 1908 appeared Vols II and III by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, *The Sultans of Delhi and Mediaeval Muhammadan States*, and *The Mughal Emperors*; these two volumes corresponded to Part I and a section of Part III of the earlier Catalogue. A fourth volume, to cover the modern series, was planned by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, and sections allotted to various collaborators. With the outbreak of war, all hope of publication was indefinitely postponed. Three of the contributors, Mr. C. J. Brown, Dr. J. R. Henderson, and Mr. W. H. Valentine, however, produced the sections allotted to them, and when funds once more became available, Sir John Marshall took steps to have the volume printed. As Mr. Nelson Wright found himself unable to undertake the general editorship of the volume, Sir John Marshall asked me to see it through the press.

With the simple straightforward series in Sections I and II my task was an easy one. Section III, however, was a much more serious matter, dealing, as it does, with series which have been very little studied. My knowledge of the Prinsep collection and of the very fine series of late Moghul coins in

the British Museum has occasionally enabled me to throw light on the attribution of a defective coin in this collection. { This has resulted in a few discrepancies between the order in the text and the order in the plates as the latter were made before printing was begun.

As to transliteration the scientific systems adopted by the authors in Sections I and II are retained, in the case of Section III, however, it seemed desirable to avoid pedantry in the transliteration of quite modern names. I have, therefore, followed the transliterations of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* as the only standard work of reference which covers the same area. Special attention has been devoted to the Indexes, as this volume covers a new field and it is hoped they will be found useful.

Dr J R. Henderson died while his section was passing through the press, and Mr W H Valentane also has not lived to see his work in print. Their sections of this book will give some idea of the loss that we have sustained.

In conclusion I have to thank the Oxford University Press for the care they have bestowed on the production of the text and plates I have also to thank Mr H. Nelson Wright and my colleagues, Mr A S Fulton and Mr J V S Wilkinson, for occasional help

J ALLAN

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SECTION I

COINS OF AWADH

BY

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INTRODUCTION

History The history of the Awadh dynasty and of its important dealings with the East India Company has yet to be written. The outstanding political events are not, however, in dispute, and may be summarized as follows. The founder of the dynasty was one Muhammad Amīn, better known as S'ādat Khān, a Persian adventurer at the court of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shāh, a Wazīr of the Empire, he was created Sūbahdār of Awadh in 1720, on the overthrow of the notorious Saiyad brothers, and soon afterwards made himself practically independent ruler in his province. His dominions included, beside the present province of Awadh or Oudh, the districts of Ghāzīpūr, Banāras and Gorakhpūr to these were added in 1773 the districts of Ilahābād and Korā, and in the following year was annexed the tract of Rohilkhand. S'ādat Khān's son-in-law, Safdar Jang, succeeded him in 1739, being also created a Wazīr of the Empire, and the title becoming associated in the popular mind with the family, these rulers were henceforth known as the Nawāb-Wazīrs. Shujā'u-d-daula (1756-75) the third Nawāb-Wazīr, and his son Āsafu-d-daula (1775-97) had important relations with the Company. The latter on his accession ceded the districts of Ghāzīpūr and Banāras to the Company, and shortly afterwards moved his capital from Faizābād to Lakhnau (Lucknow). In 1801, in the time of the Nawāb S'ādat 'Alī (1798-1814), Rohilkhand as well as the districts of Gorakhpūr, Ilahābād, and Korā were also ceded to the Company.

In 1818 the Governor-General, Lord Hastings, during a visit to the Nawāb Ghāzīu-d-dīn Haider, induced him to make himself independent of Dehlī by assuming the title of king. After some hesitation he was crowned on October 9, 1819 (18 Z'u-l-hijja, 1234). He was succeeded on the throne by his son, his brother, his brother's son, and grandson. The annals of the kingdom of Awadh consist almost entirely of a series of disputes, creditable to neither party, between the Company and the kings and their ministers. After thirty-seven years the kingdom ended with the forced abdication of Wajid 'Alī Shāh on February 12, 1856. On June 30, 1857, the Mutiny broke out in Lucknow.

The Coins The district of Banāras, in which was situated the Mughal mint of Muhammadābād-Banāras, opened in 1734, formed, as has been seen, part of the domains of the Nawāb-Wazīrs. From 1754

Shujā' n-d-daula was in more or less direct control of this mint until his death in 1775¹ when it passed with the district into the hands of the East India Company. The latest rupee issued from the Banāras mint under Nawābī control is dated A.H. 1189-16 R. (= 1775 A.D.). The East India Company continued with slight modifications the style and legends (in the name of the Mughal Shāh Ālam) of the Nawābī rupees, but fixed the standard and retained Shāh Ālam's regnal year 17 as a guarantee of fineness on coins of all succeeding years till the closing of the mint in 1819. But the Nawāb Āṣafu-d-daula also continued to strike rupees on which the mint name Muḥammadābād Banāras appears on these the regnal year changed with the Hijri year until A.H. 1201 (1785) when, following the Company's precedent, the regnal year 26 was fixed and appeared on coins of all succeeding years until 1234 when the series ended. The rupees struck by the Nawāb between the years 1775-83 are not common, probably because rupees somewhat similar in fabric were also issuing from the Nawābī mint at Lahābād between the years 1190-18 R. and 1194-21 (L.M.C., Nos. 4562 a-4562 h). The Banāras rupees of these years bear the characteristic fish (*maḥhlī*) and flag symbols on the reverse the Hijri date is below the last line on the obverse, and on most known specimens is wanting. Rupees of this type are known of 18 R., 19 R., 23 R., 1197-24 25 R., 26 R.²

All these rupees bearing the fish mark on the reverse were, and are still locally known as *maḥhlīdār* and after the regnal year 26 became fixed appear in records of the period as the 26 san issue. Gold and copper of the same type were also struck but there are none in this collection. That they were minted by Āṣafu-d-daula and his successors in Lucknow is proved by the two following pieces of evidence. Among the Calcutta mint records there is a letter dated

¹ *OL. Note on the History of the E. I. C. Coinage, 1753-1835*, E. Thurston J.A.S.B. vol. lxi, 1893 pp. 52-84. In this note is revealed the interesting fact that the system of farming out the mints was adopted by the Emperor Farrukhshiyār's Diwān Ratan Chand, and that this led to a great deal of corruption and a fluctuation in the value of the rupee from year to year. By 1764 the Mughal Emperor can have had little hold upon the Banāras mint; the revenue derived from farming it—in 1767 for instance—almost certainly went into the coffers of the Nawāb-Wazīr.

² For the first two coins cited in the text cf. B.M.C. Nos. 1133-7. For coin of 23 R., 24 R., 25 R. cf. L.M.C. 4831 a-4831 c, and for the 26 R. cf. Part 1 Nos. 1-3, in this catalogue B.M.C. No. 1133 (1189 17 R.), and Nos. 1133-41 (1196-23 R., full half quart r eighth, and sixteenth parts of a rupee) are very curious. They have the umbrella on the reverse instead of the characteristic flag, also the position of the date on the obverse is different from that on other coins previous to 1703-76. Besides, the rupee of 23 R. in Lucknow is of the usual type. One might conjecture that these represent attempts on the part of the Mughal Shāh Ālam to avert his waning authority or perhaps they are proofs—the complete series of 1196-23 R. support this—struck for the East India Company.

May 1803¹ from the Collector of Gorakhpūr, in which appears the following statement 'It is the opinion of some sensible shroffs that in the course of the ensuing year it may be advisable to establish a mint at the town of Gorakhpur. In this case it is my opinion that the Lucknow sikka rupee of the 28 san [*sic*, obviously an error for 26 san] should be gradually introduced'

In Thurston's note² appears also the following

'By Regulation XLV, 1803, it was enacted that —(Sect II) A silver coin to be denominated the Lucknow sikka rupee of the 45 san struck in the mint of Farrukhabad corresponding in weight and standard with the sikka rupee at present struck in Lucknow in the dominions of the Nawab Vizier, and thence denominated the Lucknow rupee, is hereby declared to be the established and legal silver coin in the provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the English East India Company.'³

It may be added that these *machhlīdār*'s are known in the Lucknow bazar, where they are plentiful, as Āsafu-d-daula rupees. There is a fine series of them in this Collection (Part I, Nos 1-117). A remarkable feature is the number of minutely differentiated varieties which appear from the year 1211 onwards, sometimes as many as four in one year (cf Nos 56-61). The purpose of these and of the frequent change in the ornaments on the reverse was probably to make forgery more difficult. The weights and sizes of these coins are not given in detail: the weight is almost uniform, ranging between 172-3 grains, the size varies between 0.85 and 0.95 of an inch.

Before leaving the coinage of the Nawāb-Wazīrs it should be mentioned that at various times they doubtless had control over other mints. From 1774-1801 the Bareilī mint was in their hands, and from A.H. 1209-11 (1794-6) the name of the mint was changed on the coins from Qit'a Bareilī to Āsafābād Bareilī. But the series of coins issuing from the mints of Rohilkhand and the adjoining districts present a mass of difficulties and has not yet been properly examined. In A.H. 1188, after his victory over the Rohillas under Hāfiz Rahmat, Shujā'ud-daula issued a fine silver medal which has been described in *N S* xviii, p. 273 (Appendix).

The early coinage of Ghāziu-d-dīn Haider as king marks the hesitation with which he assumed the regal insignia. The obverse

¹ Thurston, *ibid.*, p. 64

² *ibid.*, p. 64

³ Care should be taken to distinguish the true Sikka rupee of Lakhnau, i.e. the 26 san *machhlīdār* from the 45 san rupee bearing the mint name Farrukhābād, which is also known in records as the 'Lucknow sikka rupee', for the reason given in the above Regulation. The Regulation embodies the determination of the Company to raise the debased coinage of the Farrukhābād mint, hitherto under the control of the Nawābs of that district, to the high standard preserved by the Nawābī coinage minted in Lakhnau.

of his earliest issue, A.H. 1234 is an almost exact copy of the 26 san coins retaining the name of Shāh Ālam and though the reverse bears the arms of Awadh the date 26 is preserved (cf Part II Nos. 2-3). Then appears an issue also dated A.H. 1234 with a couplet containing his own name with the title of king but dated in the fifth year of his Nawābī (cf. Part II, Nos. 6-7). Finally appear coins similar in legends and style to the foregoing but dated 1235-*ahd*. Qhāsiu-d-din reckoned his first regnal year as starting from the 1st Muharram 1233. To celebrate his coronation the king had a fine silver portrait medal struck weighing 1,220 grains¹ at the same time were probably struck two small silver pieces, of 21 and 10 grains respectively bearing the king's name and titles only and dated 1235-*ahd*.² They are noteworthy as the only coins of Awadh differing in style from the prescribed pattern for the year otherwise a complete uniformity is preserved in gold, silver and copper, changes in style and inscription taking place simultaneously in all three metals. The four successors of Qhāsiu-d-din Haider each adopted their own couplet. Nasiru-d-din Haider used two these will be found given in full in the body of the Catalogue.

All five kings are said to have coined in gold the *ashrafi* with its half, quarter eighth and sixteenth parts, though all five denominations are known of Wajid Ali Shāh only.³ The *ashrafi* or *muhar* usually weighs about 165 grains, though one of Wajid Ali Shāh, dated 1270-8 R. weighs 187.34 grains.⁴ In silver there were the rupee half quarter eighth, and sixteenth of a rupee. Usually the rupee die was made to serve for the smaller pieces, with the result that these frequently lack one and sometimes both dates (cf. Nos. 60-74) in certain years Qhāsiu-d-din⁵ Nasiru-d-din and Wajid Ali Shāh had dies of the requisite sizes engraved. The rupee varies in weight between 169-172 grains.

In copper the *fulūs* of an average weight of 180-5 grains was the only copper coin struck by the first four kings. Wajid Ali Shāh in A.H. 1270-1 struck half quarter and eighth pieces, as well as a strange coin weighing 451.5 grains.⁶

Except for the coats of arms on the reverse which show European influence, the Awadh coins are in weight and form the lineal successors

¹ For a description and illustration of this medal by H. N. Wright cf. *J. S.* I p. 11. It was also described by H. H. Wilson in *Nouv. Chron.* vol. v. 1843, pp. 129-33.

² Cf. *J. S.*, xviii, § 112, p. 252 Nos. 8 and 9.

³ For the quarter eighth, and sixteenth parts cf. *J. S.* xviii *ibid.*, pp. 267-8.

J. S., *ibid.* p. 269. In A.H. 1270 an attempt to reform the coinage appears to have been made both in style and fineness.

⁴ *J. S.*, *ibid.*, p. 262, No. 22; p. 270 Nos. 61-62.

⁵ *J. S.*, *ibid.* p. 272, No. 64.

of the Mughal issues, but, with the exception of Ghāziū-d-dīn's coronation medal, entirely lack artistic merit

Like the Mughals, the Awadh kings adopted high-sounding titles Ghāziū-d-dīn calls himself شاه زمان 'King of the World', Amjad 'Alī uses the title پناه عالم 'Refuge of the World' The title 'Bādshāh' is used by Nasīru-d-dīn, Muhammad 'Alī Shāh, and Wājid 'Alī Shāh, the last even assumes the title سلطان عالم 'Sultan of the World'

The mint-name Lakhnau is prefixed by various honorific titles in the first two years of Ghāziū-d-dīn's reign it is دار الامارة 'The seat of Government', it is then changed to دار السلطنة 'The seat of Sovereignty' Muhammad 'Alī, in the first year of his reign, changed this to بيت السلطنة 'The abode of Sovereignty' Wājid 'Alī, in A H 1267, first substituted Mulk Awadh for the name Lakhnau and then added to it the further title اكثرنگر, derived from his poetic *takhallus* Akhtar To the name of the mint town Lakhnau, Ghāziū-d-dīn added the name of the province صوة اوده this remained till A H 1256, when Muhammad 'Alī changed it to ملك اوده

The series of coins (Part I, Nos 118-35) bearing the date 1229 26 R and struck at the mint صوة اوده present great difficulties I contend that, though bearing the date A H 1229 (1814 A D), they were not struck in that year but were issued by the rebel authorities in Lucknow during the mutiny in the years 1857-8 Wājid 'Alī Shāh had abdicated on February 12, 1856 On June 30, 1857, the Mutiny broke out and Biṭīs Qadī, a son of Wājid 'Alī, was made Nawāb-Wazīr of Awadh—the title is important—by the mutineers His mother Hazrat Mahal acted as regent

As against their having been struck in A H 1229 it may be noted

(1) There was already the Muhammadābād Banāras '26 san' coin struck in Lucknow in that year (cf Part I, Nos 95-7)

(2) A close examination of these Sūba Awadh coins shows that they are unconnected in point of style with the Muhammadābād Banāras '26 san' coins the arrangement of the obverse legend is quite different, the mint marks are different, and the style of the fish on the reverse is quite different

(3) An examination of seven of the principal finds of Awadh coins in the United Provinces since 1903 reveals the fact that while royal Awadh and '26 san' Muhammadābād Banāras coins occur together in the same find, and also these two classes along with Sūba Awadh coins, in no case have Sūba Awadh coins been found alone with the regular '26 san' issue

(4) It is more likely that the designation صوة اوده was derived from the royal Awadh coins than vice versa

To support the contention that the *Ṣūba Awadh* coins are later than the royal *Awadh* coins and were struck during the Mutiny

(1) They are generally the best-preserved coins in the finds in which they occur—few show signs of hard wear—and they are usually in mint condition.

(2) The large number of varieties in this type of rupee point to irregular conditions of minting and an inability to keep pace with the demand such conditions as must have prevailed during the Mutiny

(3) The Lucknow *sarrāfs* still call the *Ṣūba Awadh* coins *Brijis Qadr* rupees.

The contention is that these coins were minted in Lucknow by the rebel authorities from June 1857 until the recovery of the city by the English in March 1858¹. Large quantities were required to pay the rebel soldiers they would be sufficiently like the regular '26 san coins—still current in the bazars—to satisfy the recipients, and during and after the Mutiny they would naturally be buried in large quantities.

Why then the date 1229? Attention has been called to the title *Nawāb-Wazīr* bestowed by the mutineers on *Brijis Qadr* the title of king was unpopular as it had been assumed at the suggestion of the English by *Ghāzīu-d-dīn Haider* A.H. 1229 was the date of his accession to the *Nawābī*, so it is possible that that date was chosen as the last year in which a *Nawāb-Wazīr* ruled who had been unshaken in his allegiance to the *Dehli* house whose fortunes seemed now once more in the ascendant. *Ṣūba Awadh* coins of this type are known also in gold and copper

Finds. The coins in this and other museum collections in India have been derived largely from finds made in the United Provinces. Two of the largest of these, both unearthed in 1915 may be described. The larger of the two from *Tiloi* in the *Rae Bareilly* district consisted of 3706 rupees, of these 1,943 were 26 san *Muhammādād Banāras* rupees, 533 belonged to the *Ṣūba Awadh* class, 4 were miscellaneous and the remainder were regal coins of *Awadh*. The second hoard found in Lucknow itself comprised 170 silver and 516 copper coins. The silver coins were as follows *Muhammādābād Banāras* 26 san 1, *Ṣūba Awadh* 4 kings of *Awadh* 165 all the copper coins belonged to the kings of *Awadh*. This treasure was evidently concealed soon after the outbreak of the Mutiny

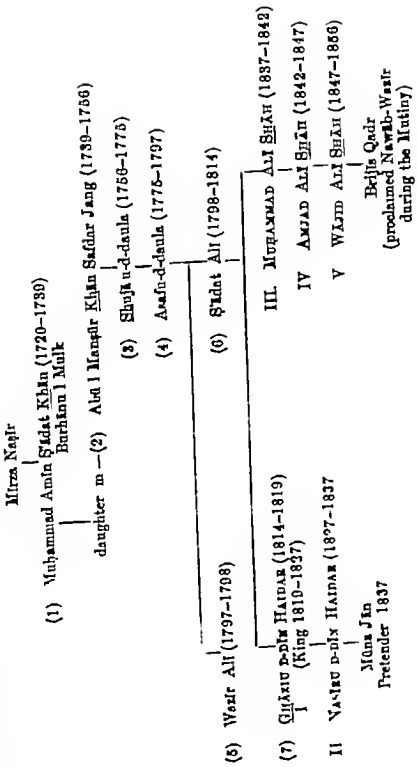
¹ Since this was written the attribution of these coins to *Brijis Qadr* has been conclusively proved in a note No. 223 *The Lucknow Ṣūba Awadh Coins*, contributed by R. Durr to *V. S.*, xxxvi p. 1. It may be noticed that the rebel leader in *Bareilly* *Khān Bahādur Kīān*, struck coin during the Mutiny which imitates the Company *Farrukhābād* rupees, but with the mint *Bareilly* on the reverse.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>B M C</i>	.	.	<i>Catalogue of Mughal Coins in the British Museum,</i> London, 1892.
<i>I M. C.</i>	.		<i>Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.</i> Vol. III, Mughal Emperors, Oxford, 1908
<i>J A. S B</i>	.		<i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i>
<i>L M. C</i>	.		<i>Catalogue of the Mughal Coins in the Lucknow</i> <i>Museum, Oxford, 1920.</i>
<i>N. S.</i>	.		<i>Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the</i> <i>Asiatic Society of Bengal.</i>
<i>R.</i>	.		Regnal year.

The article on the Coins of the Kings of Awadh contributed by me in 1912, to *N S*, xviii, to which several references have been made, contains a useful though deficient catalogue, with three plates. Many statements in the article itself need modification or correction.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE NAWĀB-WĀZIRS AND KINGS OF AWĀDH



PART I

- (I) COINS STRUCK IN LAKHNAU BY THE NAWĀBS
OF AWADH 1775-1819, WITH THE MINT-NAME
MUḤAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS
- (II) COINS STRUCK WITH THE MINT-NAME SŪBA
AWADH.

I. COINS STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE MUGHAL
 • EMPEROR SHĀH 'ĀLAM II WITH THE MINT-
 NAME MUHAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SI
AR 1 ¹ 2 3	بنارس Banāras Muham- madābād	— 26	On flowered field الله محمد شاه نادر حامی دین شاه عالم مصل سایه کشور رد ر نرمخت سکه	محمداناد میمب خاوس ۲۶ مانوس صر بنارس M ² 1 and 2 in loop of س of خاوس M. 3 over سنه M 4 under سنه M 5 to right of محمداناد	
4 5	"	1201 26	As on No 1, but ۱۲۰۱ over کشور	As on No 1	
6	"	1202 26	" ۱۲ ۲	"	
7 7 a 7 b	"	1203 26	" ۱۲ ۳	"	
8 9	"	"	"	and M 7 over M 1	
10 10a	"	1204 26	" ۱۲ ۴	As on No 1	
11	"	"	"	As on No. 8	

¹ The Hijrī date is to be found below the last line of the obverse inscription, cf *Lucknow Museum Catalogue*, No 4851 b, it appears on very few coins

² M = mint-mark, see table on p 59

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
FEB	R 12	Banaras Muham madabad	1205 26	As on No 1 but ۱۲ ۵	As on No. 1
	13 14		1206 26	As on No 4, but ۱۲ ۶ and three dots under ۱۲	
	15 16 17		1207 26	۱۲ ۷ four dots under ۱۲	Pl. I. 1.
	18		1208 26	۱۲ one dot under ۱۲	
	19	"		but M 8 under ۱۲	
	19 a			but four dots under ۱۲	
	20 20 a		1209 26	۱۲ ۸ M 9 under ۱۲	
	21 22 23		1210 26	۱۲ ۹ M 6 under ۱۲	and M. 6 over " M. 1 M 10 below ۱۲
	24 ¹		1211 26	۱۲ ۱۱ M 11 under ۱۲	As on No. 21
	25 26	"		As on No 24 but two dots instead of one in ۱۲ of ۱۲	
	27	"		As on No. 24 but five dots under ۱۲	
	28 29			but four dots under ۱۲	"

¹ No. 24 has a mark T in the ۱۲ of ۱۲. As this letter in this series is usually off the coin it is difficult to say what variations this mint mark undergoes.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 30	Banāras Muham- madābād	1212 26	As on No. 4, but ۱۲۱۲ M 11 under شاه, and four dots in ں of دین	As on No 21, but M. 6 omitted.
31	"	"	" M 11 under شاه, and five dots in ں of دین	"
31 a	"	"	but M 11 under شاه only	"
32	"	1213 26	" ۱۲۱۳ three dots under شاه	"
33	"	"	M 12 under شاه	and M 13 over M 1
34 35 36	"	1214 26	" ۱۲۱۴ (1) three dots under شاه (2) two dots under ین as usual M 6 over می	As on No 30. M 8 in س of سارس
37 38	"	"	(1) four dots under شاه (2) three dots under ین M 6 over می	M 14 in س of سارس
39 40 41 41 a	"	1215 26	" ۱۲۱۵ (1) four dots under شاه (2) three dots under ین M 6 over می	M 14 in س of سارس
42	"	"	" ۱۲۱۵ (1) three dots under شاه (2) two dots under ین M 6 over می	three dots in س of سارس
43	"	"	but no M. 6. "	three dots in س of سارس

SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
LIVER	A				
44	44a	Banaras Muham madabad	1216 26	As on No 4 1216 Type of No 39 M. 6 over می	As on No 39
45		"			As on No 43
46				hnt type of No. 43	
47					
48			1217	"	As on No 39
49			26	1216 Type of No 39 M. 6	
50				1216 Type of No 43	As on No. 43
51		"	1218		As on No. 39
52			26	1216 Type of No 39 M. 6	
53		"		hnt date in very small figures and only two dots under بن	
54		"			As on No. 43
55				Type of No 43	
56			1210 26	As on No 4 1216 (1) five dots under ساء (2) two dots under بن M. 6 over می	As on No 39
57		"			
58				(1) four dots under ساء (2) two dots under بن	
59				(1) three dots under ساء (2) two dots under بن	"
60		"			
61				(1) no dots under ساء (2) two dots under بن	and M 15 in س of سارس

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
AR					
62	Banāras	1220	As on No. 4	As on No 30, and M 15	in س of س
63	Muham-	26	۱۲۲۰		
64	madābūd		Type of No. 56.		
65			M. 6.		
66	"	"	"	"	
67	"	"	Type of No. 60.		
68	"	1221	"	"	
69	"	26	۱۲۲۱ Type of No. 56. M. 6.		
70	"	"	"	"	
71	"	"	Type of No 60.		
72	"	1222	"	"	
	"	26	۱۲۲۲ Type of No 56 M. 6		
73	"	"	"	"	
74	"	"	Type of No 60		
75	"	1223	"	"	
	"	26	۱۲۲۳ Type of No. 56 M 6		
75 a	"	"	"	"	
75 b	"	"	Type of No 60		
76	"	1224	"	"	
77	"	26	۱۲۲۴ Type of No 56 M 6		
78	"	"	"	"	
	"	"	Type of No 60		
79	"	1225	"	"	
80	"	26	۱۲۲۵ Type of No 56 M 6.		
81	"	"	"	"	
82	"	"	۱۲۲۶ Type of No 60		

Metal	No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R				
	88	Banāras Muḥam- madābād	1225 26	As on No. 4. (1) M. 16 under لا (2) Two dots under ين	As on No. 30. No M. in س of تارس
	84	,	1226	١٢٢٦ Type of No. 83. M. 6	M. 17 in س of تارس
	85		26		
	86	"		(1) M. 16 and one dot under لا (2) Two dots under ين	"
	87				
	88	"	1227	١٢٢٧ Type of No. 83 M. 6	but M. 15 in س of تارس
	89		26		
	90			Type of No. 86	M 17 in س of تارس
	91				
	92	"	1228	١٢٢٨ Type of No. 83 M. 6.	M 15 "
			26		
	93	"		Type of No. 86	M. 17
	94				
	95		1229	١٢٢٩ Type of No. 83 M. 6	M. 15 "
			26		
	96	,		Type of No. 86	M. 17 "
	97				
	98	"	1230	" ١٢٣٠ Type of No. 30.	M 17 "
			26		
	99			(1) M. 18 under لا (2) M. 19 under ين	M 17
	100				

* M. 19 is really only the two dots of the ۹ supplemented by two crosses as ornaments

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R					SILVER
101	Banāras	1231	As on No 4	As on No 30	
102	Muham- madābād	26	۱۲۳۱ Type of No 99	M. 17	
103	"	1232	"		
104	"	26	۱۲۳۲ Type of No 99	M. 17 in " of نارس	
105					
106	"	"	(1) M. 18 " and one dot under شاه (2) M 19 under یں	"	
107	"	"	(1) M. 20 " under شاه (2) Two dots under یں	"	
108					
109	"	"	(1) Six dots under شاه (2) Two dots under یں	"	
110	"	1233	"		
111	"	26	۱۲۳۳ Type of No 99	M 17.	"
112 ¹					
113	"	"	Type of No " 106	M 17	"
114					
115	"	"	Type of No " 107.	M 15.	"
116					
116a	"	"	(1) M 18 " and one dot under شاه (2) Two dots under یں	M 17	"
117	"	1234 26	" ۱۲۳۴ Type of No 107	M. 15	"

¹ No 112 is a copper coin silver plated

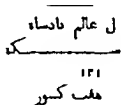
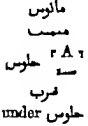
II. COINS STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE MUGHAL EMPEROR SHAH ĀLAM II WITH THE MINT- NAME ṢŪBA AWADH.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
EVER	R 118 ¹ 119	آوده Awadh Ṣūba	1229 26	<p>الله محمد باد شاه سنة حامی دین شاه عالم ۱۲۲۹ نر هفت کسور سکه رد</p> <p>Var 1 لا written without dots over ی in second line : to left of ی Two dots under می and also under ی</p>	<p>آوده صمصا خاوس ۲۶ مالوس فرس سود</p> <p>M 4 under س M 21 and M 2 over س خاوس M 22 over س</p>
	120	"		Var 2 As on No. 118, but dots thus : under می	As on No. 118
	121 122	"		Var 4 As on No. 118 but two dots under ی only	"
	123	"		Var 5 As on No. 118 but no dots under ی or می	
	124 125	"		Var 7 As on No. 118 but one dot under ی and two dots under می	

PL. I 2.

¹ The varieties of this type correspond with the numbers used for these varieties in the Lucknow Museum Catalogue

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
At 126	Awadh Sūba	1229 26	Var 9. As on No 118, but two dots thus : under می only.	As on No. 118.	
127	"	"	Var. 10 As on No. 118. سا written inside ں of دین No dots under می ۱۵	"	
128	"	"	Var 12. As on No 118, but شا with three dots above over ین : to left of ین Three dots under ین and two dots thus : under می	"	
129	"	"	Var. 13 As on No 118, but two dots thus : under ین only	"	
130	"	"	Var 14 As on No 118, but two dots under ین and two dots under می	"	
131	"	"	Var 15 As on No 118, but شا to left of ین فصل to left of عالم Two dots under ین and one dot under می	"	
132	"	"	Var 16. As on No 118, but M 23 over ین and two dots under می only	"	
133	"	"	Var. 17 As on No 132, but two dots under می and under ین	"	
134	"	"	Var 18 As on No 132, but one dot under ین and two dots under می M 23	"	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER. R 135	Awadh Süba	1229 26	Var 20 As on No. 118, but ^س written thus. M. 23 over ^{ین} and no dots under ^{می} or ^{ین}	As on No. 118
136 ¹	†	1217 26	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> M 35	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> M. 4 under حلوس

Pl. I 8

¹ The letter A on the reverse of this curious coin may be the first letter in the name of some European adventurer or it may stand for Āpafu-d-daula; the mint name, unfortunately missing, would probably help towards its identification.

GHĀZĪU-D-DĪN HAIDAR

A. H. 1231-1233

A. D. 1819-1827

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
-------------	------	------	---------	---------

Type D.

A
1Sūla
Awadh
Dārū-
salṭanat
Lakhnau1239
5In triple circle, middle one
of dotsار فضل دو المشر
رب
عازی الدین حیدر
۱۲۳۹نسب شاه روم
سکهزد ترسیم و زر
M حیدر below ح

Ornamented ground

W. 165 5.

S. .95

Situate as obverse
Arms of Awadh Two
fishes facing one another
enclose ^{شاه} and support a
latār, surmounted by a
crown. A tiger on either
side with head turned out-
wards, holding a pennant,
as supporters. A scroll be-
neath. Above

دار السلطنت لکھنؤ

میمنت

To right خلوس

To left مانوس

Below صرب

صوتہ اودہ

Pl. I. 4

The couplet is as follows:

سکه زد ترسیم و زر از فضل رب دو المشر
عازی الدین حیدر عالی نسب شاه روم

Struck coin on gold and silver by the grace of the great
and Almighty God

Ghāziu-d-dīn Haider, of lofty lineage, king of the world

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ILVER AR 3 3 (ringed)	Siba Awadh Daru-l- amirat Lakhnau	1284 28	<p>Type A. In the name of the Emperor <u>Shah Alam II</u>.</p> <p>Var 1</p> <p>باد الشاه محمد شاه حامی دین شاه عالم فعل ۱۷۷۳ شاه کور در در ملک سکه</p> <p>Ornaments in field M below شاه M. 24 over, of کور</p> <p>W 172 S 1 05</p> <p>PL. I. 5</p>	<p>As on No. 1 but above دار الاماره لکھنؤ and ۲۱</p>
4	"	"	<p>Var 2. As on No. 2 but M 23 over, of کور W 171</p>	<p>As on No. 2</p>
5 5a	"	"	<p>Var 3 As on No. 2 but M 26 over, of کور W 172</p>	

The obverse of the above is a reproduction without the special ornaments, flag fish, &c., of the reverse of the '28 Ban issue of the Benaras mint in Shah Alam's name. Cf. Part I No. 1

The couplet is

سکه زد در ملک کور شاه فعل الد
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم باد شاه

Struck coin in the Seven Chimes the shadow of the divine favour
The defender of the faith of Mohammad, the emperor Shah Alam.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Type B In his own name, dating from his accession to the Nawābī in A H 1229.	
AR 6 7	Sūba Awadh Dāru-l- amārat Lakhnau	1234 5	Var. 1. As on No 1, but date ۱۲۳۴ M. ح below حیدر W. 172 S. 11	As on No. 2, but °
8	"	"	Var. 2. As on No 1, but without M ح W. 172	"
			Type C Dating from his coronation in A H 1234	
9 10	"	1235 ahd	Var 1 As on No 1, but date ۱۲۳۵ M ح below حیدر and الدين written thus with two dots W. 171 S 1	As on No 2, but احد
11 12	"	"	Var 2 As on No 9, but الدين written without dots W. 171	As on No 9
13	"	"	As on No 9 ۱۲۳۵ most of inscription wanting	but only part of arms and date احد سنة appear on the coin.

SILVER

Pl. I. 6

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Type D	
R 14 15 16 17	Sūba Awadh Dār-u- sultānat Lakhnau	1236 2	Var 1 As on No. 1, but date ۱۲۳۱ M. ح under حبر W 172 S. 1	As on No. 1 but date r •
18			Var 2 As on No. 1 but without ح W 171	
19 20 21 22	"	1237 3	As on No. 14 but date ۱۲۳۷ M. ح under حبر W 1715 S. 1	but r
23 24 25	"	1238 4	As on No. 14, but date ۱۲۳۸ M. ح under حبر W 1715 S. 1-05	As on No. 14 but r
26 27	"	1239 5	Var 1 As on No. 14 but date ۱۲۳۹ M. ح under حبر under ی of حبر to left of ح W 1715 S. 1	•
28	"	"	Var 2. As on No 14 but date ۱۲۴۱ and larger script and of ی of حبر over ح fewer ornaments in ground. W 1715	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
Ar 29	Sūba Awadh Dāru-s- salṭanat Lakhnau	1240 6	Var 1 As on No 14, but date ۱۲۴۰. M. ح under حیدر الدين written thus without dots W. 171 S. 95.	As on No. 14, but ۶	
30	„	„	Var. 2 As on No 14, but date ۱۲۴۰. and حیدر الدين written thus and larger script. W. 171.5.	„	
31 32	„	1241 7	As on No 14, but date ۱۲۴۱ M ح under حیدر الدين without dots W 172. S 95.	„ ۷	
33 34 35	„	1242 8	As on No 14, but date ۱۲۴۲ M ح under حیدر W 171 S. 1	„ ۸	
36	„	1243 9	but ۱۲۴۳ M ح under حیدر W 170 S. 9	„ ۹	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			Type A.	
	37 ¹	Şuba	1234	As on No. 2	As on No. 2 but
	38	Awadh	26	1777 but without ح and without special ornament over , of کس	r1
		amārat			
		Lakhnau		W 183 S 9	
				Type C	
	39		1235	As on No. 11	As on No 9 but
	40		ahd	1778 but without ح	احد
				W 183 5 S. 9	PL. L 7
				Type D	
41	Şuba	1236	As on No. 18	As on No 14 but	
42	Awadh	2	1771	r	
	Dār-u-		W 183		
	salṭanat		S. 85		
	Lakhnau				
43	"	1237	but	"	
		3	1777	r	
			W 182 5 S 9		
44		1238			
		4	1778	r	
			W 184 S 9		

¹ The copper follow the silver coins in every respect, except that they are much cruder and are usually without the ornaments.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
Æ 45	Sūba Awadh Dāru-s- saltānat Lakhnau	1239 5	As on No. 41. ۱۲۳۹ W. 185 S. 85.	As on No. 41, but o	
46	”	1240 6	” ۱۲۴۰ W. 182. S. 85	” ۱	

II

NAŞÎRU D DÎN HAIDAR

A.H. 1243-1253

A.D. 1827-1837

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER			Type A. In the name Sulaimân Jâh.	
AR				
47	Şûba	1243	In triple circle, middle	Situate as obverse.
48	Awadh	ahd	one of dots	Arms as in Ghâsin-d-dîn's
49	Dîru-s-salṣanat Lakhnau		<p> الہ حاد سلیمان مرتبہ ساد حیان سہر ۱۲۴۳ ردہ ر لطف الہ نرہر سکہ سا Ornamented ground W 171 S. 1 </p>	<p> coin No. 1 but in middle of احد arms سہ </p>
			The couplet is	PL I 8
			<p> برہر سکہ سامی ردہ ر لطف الہ سہر مرتبہ ساد حیان سلیمان حاد In the world by the grace of God, the royal coin has been struck With (the name of) the king of the world Sulaimân Jâh, the high exalted one </p>	
50		1241 ahd	As on No. 47 but date ۱۲۴۳	As on No. 47 but date احد (blurred).
			W 171 S S. 1	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
51	Suba	1211	As on No. 47, but date	As on No. 47, but	SILVER.
52	Awadh	2	۱۲۴۰	r	
53	Daru- s-saltanat Lakhnau		W. 171.5. S. 1		
54	"	1215	"	"	
55	"	2	but ۱۲۴۰		
56			and M. 11 over شاه in second line.		
			W. 172 S. .9		
			Type B In the name Nasiru-d-din Haidar		
57	"	1216	شاه	As on No. 47, but	
		3	حيدر	r	
			۱۲۴۲		
			مهدی نصیر الدین		
			یس		
			ار فضل حق ظل اله با		
			سکه		
			رد ترسیم و زر		
			ground of dotted ornaments		
			W. 172.5. S. .85.		
			The couplet is		
			سکه رد ترسیم و زر ار فضل حق ظل اله		
			نایب مهدی نصیر الدین حیدر شاه		
			Struck coin in silver and gold, under the grace and protection of God,		
			The Nā'ib of Mahdī, Nasīru-d-dīn Haidar the king		
58	"	1246	As on No. 57	As on No. 47, but	
		4	۱۲۴۶	r	
			W. 169.5 S. 9		

SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 59	Suba Awadh Daru-e-maljanat Lucknow	1247 4	As on No. 57 but ۱۲۴۷ W 153 5 S. 85.	As on No. 47, but ۲
60 1	"	124-4	" ۱۲۴۷- Top and bottom lines of inscription missing W 43 S 6	۲ PL. I. 10
61	"	1247 5	" ۱۲۴۷ W 171 S. 85.	" ۵
62	"	1248 5	Var 1 As on No. 57 but ۱۲۴۸ W 170 S 85	"
63 64			Var 2. As on No. 57, but ۱۲۴۸ under نصر W 172 5 S 95.	"
65 66	"	1248 6	As on No. 57, but ۱۲۴۸ over نصر W 171 S. 85.	" ۱
67 68		1249 6	As on No. 57 but ۱۲۴۹ under نصر W 172. S 9	" ۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Type C				
As 69	Saba Awadh Daru- s-sultanat Lakhnau	1249 7	Within a border of rays As on No 57, but 1249 under نصير W. 172.5. S. 1.	Within a border of rays Arms Supporters, two tigers holding pennants as before, but the two fish enclose a <i>latār</i> instead of the regnal year. Crown in- stead of <i>latār</i> above fish, and umbrella surmounts crown Inscription in one line round arms صرب صوبه اوده دار السلطنت لكهنو سد ۷ خلوس میمت مادوس
70	"	1250 7	As on No. 69, but 1250 W. 172.5 S. -95	As on No 69
71 72 73	"	1250 8	As on No 69, but 1250 in J of فصل M. 27 under نصير W. 171. S. -9.	but " A Pl I. 9
74 16	"	1250 —	حيدر مهدی نصير 1250. W 11.5 S. 5	As on No. 69, but middle of arms only visible
75	"	1251 8	Var 1 As on No 69, but 1251 under نصير W. 172 S 95	but " A

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R 76	Şuba Awadh Daru-s salhanat Lakhnau	1251 8	Var 2 As on No 89 but 1101 and cruder script. W 170 S. 9	As on No 69 but A
	77 78	,	1252 8 (etc)	As on No 59 but 11 in of ظل and 91 in ى of حل W 170 5 S. 85	A
	79	,	1251 9	As on No. 69 but 1101 under نصر W 172 S 95	" 1
	80 81		1252 9	Var 1 As on No. 69 but 1101 under نصر W 171 5. S 9	,
	82			Var 2 As on No. 69 but 1101 under نصر and finer script. W 172 S 9	
	83 84			Var 3 As on No 7" but 1101 W 170 5 S. 95	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Type A.				
85	Suba	1213	As on No 47, but without ornaments	As on No. 47, احد
86	Awadh Diro- faktmat Lakhnau	ahd	1257 W. 182.5. S. 9	
87		1241	"	"
88		ahd	1252 W. 181. S. 9.	
89		1241	"	"
		2	1252 W. 180 S. 85	
Type B				
90		1215	As on No 57, but	"
91		3	ممدح written thus and date 1250 over ین in second line, and all within dotted border, but no ornaments W. 186 S. 9.	" Pl. II. 1.
92		1246	As on No 90, but	"
93		3	1251 W. 187.5. S. 9	"
94		1246	As on No 90, but	As on No 85, but
		4	1251 W. 186 5 S. 9	"

COPPER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 95	Şāba Awadh Dār-u-s- saltanat Lakhnau	1247 4	As on No. 90 but ۱۲۴۷ W 188 S. 9	As on No. 85, but ۲
96		1247 5	" ۱۲۴۷ W 184 5 S 9	" ۵
97 98		1248 5	" ۱۲۴۸ W 185 S. 8	" ۵
99		1249 6	but ۱۲۴۹ under لصر W 185 5 S 8۵	" ۶
Type C				
100	"	1250 7	As on No 90 but ۱۲۵۰ under لصر W 186 5. S 8	As on No. 69
101	"	"	As on No. 71, ۱۲۵۰ W 149 ۵ S. 85	"

This coin was probably once silvered over it is struck from a rupee die

III

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ SHĀH

A H. 1253-1258

A D 1837-1842

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 102 103	Şūba Awadh Bartu-s- salṭanat Lakhnau	1253 ahd	<p>Var 1 Within circle of rays</p> <p>رمان شاه در جهان محمد علی ناد ۱۲۵۳ سکه رد نمود و کرم</p> <p>M. 28 over جهان and to left of last line</p> <p>W. 172 5 S. 1</p> <p>The couplet is</p> <p>نمود و کرم سکه رد در جهان محمد علی ناد شاه زمان</p> <p>With grace and benevolence struck coin in the world, Muhammad 'Alī, Emperor of the Age</p>	<p>Type A.</p> <p>Within circle of rays</p> <p>Arms. In centre one fish surmounted by numeral ۱ supporters, two women bare-headed, with hands supporting crown, and standing on scroll. Inscription reading round arms.</p> <p>صوبه اوده بیت السلطنت لکھنؤ سے احد جلوس میمنہ مانوس</p> <p>Pl. II. 2</p>
104 105 106	"	"	<p>Var 2 As on No 102, but ۱۲ جهان ۸۳ written thus, and M 29 over جهان</p> <p>W. 171</p>	As on No 102
107	"	1254 ahd	<p>Var 1. As on No 102, but ۱۲۰۴ M 30 over جهان</p> <p>W. 172 S 9</p>	"

SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A 108	Suba Awadh Bastu-s- saljanat Lakhnau	1254 shd	Var 2. As on No. 102 but M. 14 over ^{حان} and M 24 over date. W 172	As on No. 102
	109			Var 3 As on No. 107 but date 178 ^{حان} & written thus. M. 29 over ^{حان} W 172	"
	110			Var 4 As on No. 109 but in addition M. 31 in ^ج of ^{حان} W 171	"
	111			Var 5 As on No. 109 but M 32 in ^ج of ^{حان} , W 171	"
	112 113		1254 2	Var 1 As on No. 107 but ¹⁷⁸⁸ M 24 over ^{حان} W 173 S 9	but ^{سنة} ^ف and numeral above shab has disappeared.
	114 115			Var 2 As on No. 112 but no M over ^{حان} W 172	As on No 112 but women wear hats.
	116		1255 2	Var 1 As on No. 107 but ¹⁷⁸⁸ M 30 over ^{حان} W 171 S 1	As on No. 114

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
117 118	Sūba Awadh Bairu-s- salṭanat Lakhnau	1255 2	Var 2. As on No. 107, but ۱۲۰۰ in last line over نحو No distinctive M. on coin W 172	As on No 114.	
119	,	1255 3	As on No 107, but ۱۲۰۰ No M over ^{۱۲۰۰} جہاں M 14 to left of last line. W. 171.5 S. .95	but "	
120	"	1256 3	As on No. 119, but ۱۲۰۱ W. 172 S. 1	"	
Type B					
121 122	Mulk Awadh Bairu-s- salṭanat Lakhnau	1256 4	As on No 119, but ۱۲۰۱ M 14 in last line W. 171 5 S. 1	As on No 114, but ۱۲ and ^{۱۲} ملک اودہ instead of صودہ اودہ	
123	"	1257 4	" ۱۲۰ < M 33 in last line. W 171 5. S 95	As on No 121 M 14 beneath scroll.	
124	"	1257 5	Var 1 As on No 119, but ۱۲۰ < M 33 in last line W. 172 S. 1.	but " M 14 beneath scroll	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER					
	B 125	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s- saljanat Lakhnau	1257 5	Var 2 As on No 119 but rev and M. 14 W 172.	As on No 121 but * no M., and much cruder
	126		1258 5	Var 1 As on No. 119 but rev M. 33 in last line. W 171 5 S. 9	but * M. 14 below scroll
	127			Var 2 As on No. 119 but rev., and M. 14. W 172 5	but no M. and cruder

IV

AMJAD 'ALĪ SHĀH

A.H. 1258-1262

A D 1842-1847

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<i>A</i> 127 a	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s- saltanat Lakhnau	1262 5	<p>Within circle of rays on ornamental ground :</p> <p>شاه زم عالم پناه علی</p> <p>تا ئید اله ظل حق احمد</p> <p>۱۲۶۲</p> <p>هم</p> <p>در جهان رد سکه شا</p> <p>Five dots in ل of ظل</p> <p>W S. 9.</p> <p>The couplet is —</p> <p>در جهان رد سکه شاهی تا ئید اله</p> <p>طل حق احمد علی شاه زم عالم پناه</p> <p>Struck royal coin in the world through the help of God Amjad 'Alī, monarch of the age, the refuge of the world, the shade of God</p>	<p>Within circle of rays. <i>Arms</i> a fish surmounted by a crown, surmounted by an umbrella—two curved swords enclosing the whole Inscription round arms</p> <p>صرب ملک اوده دیت السلطنہ</p> <p>لکھنؤ سہ ہ جلوس میمنہ مانوس</p>	GOLD
<i>R</i> 128 ¹ 129 130 131	„	1258 ahd	<p>As on No 127 a, but ۱۲۵۸</p> <p>but no dots in ل of ظل</p> <p>W. 172 S. 1</p>	<p>As on No 127 a, but احد</p>	SILVER

Pl. II. 4.

¹ The dies of all these four coins differ slightly—but not sufficiently, in my opinion, to constitute separate varieties

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R 132	Mulk Awadh Bartu- sultanat Lakhnau	1259 ahd	Var 1 As on No. 128 but 1701 Four dots in J of ج W 172 6 S 95	As on No. 128
	133			Var 2 As on No. 128 but two dots over ج of ج missing Five dots in J of ج W 171	"
	134 135		1259 2	Var 1 As on No. 132, 1701 W 172. S 9	bnt "
	136		"	Var 2 As on No. 133 1701 W 171 5.	"
	137 138		1260 2	As on No. 132 but 171 W 171 5 S 9	"
	139	"	1260 3	Var 1 As on No. 132 but 171 W 171 5 S. 95	" r
	140	"	"	Var 2 As on No. 133 but 171 W 172 5	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
141	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnan	1261 3	Var. 1 As on No. 132, but ۱۲۶۱ W. 172 S. 1	As on No 128	
142 143	„	„	Var. 2. As on No 133, but ۱۲۶۱ W. 170.5	„	
144	„	1261 4	Var. 1 As on No 132, but ۱۲۶۱ W 172 5. S 9.	but „	
145	„	„	Var. 2 As on No 133 but ۱۲۶۱ W 171 5	„	
146 147	„	1262 4	As on No 133, but ۱۲۶۲ W 171 5 S 1	„	
148 149	„	1262 5	As on No 128, but ۱۲۶۲ Five dots in J of طل W. 172 5 S. 9.	„ 0	
150 151	„	1263 5	As on No 148, but ۱۲۶۳ W 172 S 9	„	

COPPER	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	Æ				
	152	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s- salтанат Lakhnan	1258 ahd	Within circle. As on No 128 1784 but no ornaments. W 184. S 8	Within circle As on No 128 احل Pl. II. 5
	153		125- -	but 178- a very crude coin. W 184 S. 8.	No date on coin.

V

WĀJID 'ALĪ SHĀH

A.H. 1263-1272.

A.D. 1847-1856

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 153 a	Mulk Awadh Bartu-s- saltanat Lakhnau	1264 ahd	Type A.	
			Var. 1 Within circle of rays. سلطان عالم نادر شاه علی تائید اله ظل حق واجد ۱۲۶۴ فصل سکه زد در سیم و زر M. و to left of فصل Four dots in ل of ظل and in ل of فصل W. S. 9.	Within circle of rays Arms Supporters, two mermaids holding clubs out- wards and pennants inwards Between staffs of pennants, a shield or boss in centre above shield a crown sur- mounted by an umbrella. below, two swords and crossed clubs a scroll beneath all Around arms — صرب ملک اوده بیب السلطی لکھنو سنه احد جلوس میمنه مانوس Pl. II. 6
			The couplet is — سکه زد در سیم و زر ار فصل تائید اله ظل حق واحد علی سلطان عالم نادر شاه Struck coin on gold and silver through the grace of the divine help Wājīd 'Alī, the Sultān of the world, the monarch, the shade of God	
AR 154 155 155 a	,,	1263 ahd	Type A	
			Var. 1 As on No 153 a, but ۱۲۶۳ W 172 S 105	As on No. 153 a

SILVER	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 156		Mulk Awadh Baitu- s-saltanat Lakhnan	1263 ahd	Var 2 As on No. 154 but five dots in ج of ج and in ج of ج W 170.5. S 9	As on No. 153a.
157			1265 (no) ahd	As on No 156 but 1710 W 171 S. 95	
158			1264 2	Var 1 As on No. 154 but 1710 W 170.5. S 95	As on No. 154 but r
159				Var 2 As on No. 156 but 1710 W 171.5.	"
160 161		"	1265 2	As on No. 156 but 1710 W 171 S 9	"
162		"	1265 3	Var 1 As on No 154 but 1710 W 172 S 9	" r
163 164 165		"		Var 2 As on No 156 but 1710 W 171	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
At 166 167	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1266 3	Var. 1 As on No. 156, but ۱۲۶۶ حی written thus W. 171 5. S. 1	As on No 154, but ۳	
168	„	„	Var 2 As on No. 156, but ح written thus. W. 172 5	„	
169	„	1267 (sic) 3	As on No 156, but ۱۲۶۶ < ح written thus. W. 170 5. S. 95	„	
170 171	„	1266 4	As on No 156, but ۱۲۶۶ ح written thus W. 171. S 9	but ۴	
172	„	1267 4	Var 1 As on No 156, but ۱۲۶۶ < ح written thus W. 172 S 1.	„	
173	„	„	Var 2 As on No 156, but ح written thus W. 171 5		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R			Type B.
	174 ¹	Mulk Awadh Akhtar nagar	1267 5 As on No. 156 but 171 < ع written thus. W 172 S 95.	As on No. 154 but in- scription around arms as follows — عرب ملك اوده اخبركتر س ه حوس ممب مانوس PL II. 7
	175	Bastu-s- sultanat Lakhnanu Mulk Awadh Akhtar nagar	1267 5 Var 1 As on No. 154 but 171 < ع written without dots. W 171 5 S 1	As on No. 154 but in scription around arms as follows — عرب بمب السلطنت لكهنو ملك اوده اخبركتر س ه ممب مانوس
	176 177 178		Var 2 As on No. 154, but date 171 < and five dots in J of ط and four in J of فعل ع written without dots. W 171 5	As on No. 175
	179	"	Var 3. As on No. 156 but 171 < ع written thus. W 171	"
180			Var 4 As on No. 154 but 171 W 34 in J of ط and in J of فعل ع written without dots W 172	

¹ I now recognize this as a distinct type cf. J. A. S. P., Num. Suppl. XVIII § 118, p. 71

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
R 181 182	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1268 5	As on No 180, but ۱۲۶۸ W. 171 5 S. 1.	As on No. 175.	
183 184 185 186 187	„	1268 6	„ ۱۲۶۸ W. 171 S. 9	but „ ۱	
188 189 190 191	„	1269 6	Var 1 As on No 180, but ۱۲۶۹ W. 171 5 S 95	„	
192 193	„	„	Var. 2 As on No 180, but ۱۲۶۹ and حى written thus W. 170 5	„	
194	„	„	Var. 3 As on No. 154, but ۱۲۶۹ and five dots in ل of طل and letter ل in ل of فصل حى written without dots W. 171 5.	„	
195	„	1269 2 (for 6)	Var 1 As on No 188, ۱۲۶۹ W. 172 5 S. 95	but „ r (= ۱)	
196 197 198	„	„	Var 2 As on No 192 ۱۲۶۹ W 171 5	„	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A 189 200	Bairu-saljanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1289 7	Var. 1 As on No 194 1711 W 171 5 S 1	As on No. 175 but v
	201	"		Var 2 As on No 194 and in addition five dots in ج of ح W 171 5	
	202			Var 3 As on No. 154 but 1711 and M. 34 in ج of ح and letter l in ل of فل ح written without dots. W 171 5	"
	203 ¹		1270 7	Var 1 As on No 154 but 1711 and one dot in ل of فل Letter l in ج of ح W 171 5 S 9	,
	204	"		Var 2 As on No 154 but 1711 and five dots in ل of فل Letter l in ج of ح Star in ل of فل W 171 5	
	205 206	"		Var 3 As on No. 203 but M 34 in ل of فل and also in ل of فل l in ج of ح ح written thus. W 171-3	"

¹ The reverse of all coins of type C differs slightly in design from year to year especially in the form of the scroll: a particularly noticeable change takes place in the seventh and eighth regnal years when the scroll's curve is in shape.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
AR 207	Baitu-s-salṭanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1270 7	Var 4. As on No 203, but 1 and one dot in ل of ظل Star in ل of فصل حی written without dots W 171 5	As on No 175, but v	
208	„	„	Var 5 As on No 203 ا in ل of ظل M 34 in و of حی Star in ل of فصل حی written without dots W 170	„	
209 210	„	1270 8	Var. 1 As on No 205 W 172 S 9	„ ^	
211	„	„	Var 2 As on No 208. W 172	„	
212	„	„	Var. 3 As on No 154, but 1r < . and ا in ل of ظل only حی written without dots W 171 5	„	
213 214	„	1271 8	Var. 1 As on No 212, but 1r < ا W. 172 S 1 05	„	

	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R				
	215	Bantu-s- soltanat Lakhnan Mulk Awadh Akhtar nagar	1271 8	Var 2 As on No. 212, but $ir < i$ and in addition two dots in ج of ح W 172 5.	As on No 175 but A
	216			Var 3 As on No. 212 but $ir < i$ and l and one dot in ل of ط Five dots in ل of ف W 172	"
	217 218		1271 9	Var 1 As on No 212 but $ir < i$ W 171 S 1	"
	219 220	"		Var 2 As on No. 215 $ir < i$ W 170 5	"
	221			Var 3 As on No. 154 but $ir < i$ and four dots in ل of ط Letter l in ج of ح Device in ل of ف not clear W 171 5	
	222' 223	"	1272 9	Var 1 As on No. 212 but ir W 170 5 S 10 5	"
	224	"		Var 2 As on No 215 but ir r W 170 5	

* Most of the coins of 1272 are fine large coins showing the full border of rays.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 225	Baitu-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1272 9	Var 3. As on No 221, but $ir < r$ and four dots in ل of فصل W. 172	As on No 175, but 9 Pl II. 8	SILVER
226	"	1272 10	Var. 1 As on No 212, but $ir < r$ W. 171 S. 1.05	" 1.	
227	"	"	Var 2. As on No 154, but $ir < r$ and five dots in ل of طل and in ل of فصل Letter l in و of حو which is written without dots W 171 5.	"	
Æ 228	Mulk Awadh Baitu-saltanat Lakhnau	— ahd	As on No 154, but no circle of rays Traces of date over سكه in last line W 180 S .9	As on No 154 احد	COPPER
229	Baitu-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1270 —	As on No 154, but $ir < .$ Letter l in و of حو W 182 5 S 9	As on No 175 Date not clear.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bartu s- saljanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar nagar	1270 8	As on No. 229 ir < Letter l in جى and one dot in j of ظل W 98 S. 7	As on No. 175 but ^ c Pl. II. 9
	231 $\frac{1}{2}$			W 45 5 S 6	Pl. II. 10
	232		— 9	Date off the coin. Letter l in j of ظل W 177 5 S 8	1
	233 eq		1271 1 —	ir < 1 1 Letter l in j of ظل W 165-5 S 7 x 55.	No date on coin.
	234 235 236 237	1	—	Dateless coins—two very crude	

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SECTION II
COINS OF MYSORE
AND
MISCELLANEOUS COINS
OF
SOUTH INDIA

BY

J. R. HENDERSON, C.I.E., M.B.C.M. (EDIN.)

FORMERLY SUPERINTENDENT, MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM

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INTRODUCTION

THE coins dealt with in this section were issued by the rulers of Mysore State in Southern India, and may conveniently be arranged in the three following divisions:

A. The earlier Hindu series, comprising all the coins issued prior to the Muhammadan period.

B. The Muhammadan series, comprising the coins issued by Haidar 'Alī and his son Tipū Sultān, from about A.D. 1763 to 1799.

C. The later Hindu series, comprising the coins issued by Krishna Rāja Wodeyar, from A.D. 1799 to 1843

A. THE EARLIER HINDU SERIES

The only coin belonging to this series in the present collection to which a date can be assigned, is the well-known Canteroy fanam struck by Kanthīraya-Narasa-Rāja of the Wodeyar dynasty (A.D. 1638-59), bearing on the obverse a figure of Nārasimha and on the reverse the ruler's name in an abbreviated form, in Dēvanāgarī. This fanam, which was probably frequently reissued by later rulers, was according to Hawkes (*Coins of Mysore*, 1856), finally recoined by Dīwān Pūrnaiya during the minority of Krishna Rāja. The original coin, which is of somewhat greater diameter than the latest reissue, was known locally as the *agala Kanthīraya hana* or broad Canteroy fanam, while the latter was termed the *gidda Kanthīraya hana* or small thick Canteroy fanam. Coin No. 2 of the catalogue is probably a specimen of the *gidda* fanam.

The remaining coins of this series bear no indication of the period at which they were struck, but their general appearance and relative abundance would lead one to assign them to the later sovereigns of the Wodeyar dynasty, and it is probable that some of them were recoined by Haidar 'Alī, who issued but few coins on his own account. With the exception of the 'battle-axe' series, to be referred to shortly, all the unassigned coins in the present collection bear on the reverse an arrangement of double lines crossed at right angles, frequently with symbols of unknown meaning in the interspaces, constituting what is termed by Tufnell (*Catalogue of Mysore Coins in the Collection of the Government Museum, Bangalore*, 1889) the chequered reverse

type. On the obverse is to be found an animal, most commonly the elephant, but also a bull, peacock, &c., figures of Lakshmi, Ganēśa, Hanumān, Garuḍa, &c., and finally a series of Kanarese numerals.

The elephant which appears so frequently on these coins was perhaps taken from the Gajapati pagoda struck in all probability by the ancient Ganga Kings of Mysore and later on it was extensively adopted by Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan for their copper coins and also to some extent by Krishna Raja. The Kanarese numeral series exists in two sizes, though only the larger is present in the collection under review numbered continuously from 1 to at least 32. No satisfactory explanation of these numbers has ever been adduced, and if they end as has just been indicated one is tempted to suppose that they may in some way commemorate the reign of a sovereign who ruled for thirty two years, such as Chikka Dēva Raja (A.D. 1672-1704). Unfortunately however for this theory Jackson (*Coin Collecting in Mysore*, p. 18 1909) mentions a coin with the number 33 and there is no sovereign to match. The series was attributed by Sir Walter Elliot to Chāma Raja V (A.D. 1731-75) during whose reign the sovereignty of Mysore was assumed by Haider Ali.

The copper coins of the tiger and battle-axe type, which were first attributed to Mysore by Marsden, are included in the catalogue with considerable reserve. The theory that they were issued by Tipu Sultan is to some extent borne out by the weights of the two larger coins which are slightly heavier than his half and quarter paise, their nearest equivalents and the distribution at the present day appears to indicate that they were chiefly used in Malabar.

B THE MUHAMMADAN SERIES

Comparatively few varieties of coin were struck by Haider Ali and till the later years of his reign he was probably content as regards the copper coinage to reissue the types used by his predecessors. His pagoda, known as the Bahāduri pagoda was copied from the Ikkēri pagoda struck by Sadāsiva Nāyaka of Ikkēri in the Shimoga District of Mysore which in turn followed a Vijayanagara model. It bears the seated figures of Śiva and Pārvatī and the initial letter of Haider's name (ح) is placed on the granulated reverse. The gold coinage also included a half pagoda and fanam similar to the pagoda except in size and dated fanams bearing Haider's initial on the obverse. All these coins are believed to have been struck at Nagar formerly known as Bednūr which Haider originally intended to make his capital. In A.H. 1195 (A.D. 1780-1) and in the following year though none of the latter is represented in the present collection Haider struck copper paises at his capital of

Seringapatam, with the elephant obverse and date and mint-town recorded on the reverse, a type which was afterwards copied very extensively by his son Tipū Sultān. Haidar's cautious policy towards his Hindu subjects is illustrated by the representations of Śivaite deities, which, contrary to the dictates of his own religion, he permitted to appear on his gold coins, and there is no further indication of his personal authority than the initial letter of his name.

Contrary to the policy of his father, Tipū Sultān during the sixteen years of his reign issued coins in bewildering variety, from a number of different mints, on none of them, however, is the name of Tipū to be found. Whereas Haidar was content to adopt the Hindu coinage in pagodas and fanams which had long existed in Mysore, Tipū introduced the Muhammadan system of muhs and rupees. More orthodox perhaps than Haidar, or at any rate less tolerant of the religious views of his Hindu subjects, no concession to their faith is to be found on any of the coins of Tipū Sultān, and during his reign change and innovation became the order of the day. Many of the coins bear strange titles, the mint-towns frequently appear under new and fantastic names, a new system of numeration and nomenclature in connexion with the cyclic years was adopted, and finally the Hīrī reckoning was replaced by the Maulūdī era dating from the birth of the Prophet. A brief account will now be given of each of these innovations or peculiarities in the coinage.

The Titles of Tipū's Coins

The names of the gold coins have reference to Muhammadan Khalīfas. The Muhr or *Ahmadī* takes its name from احمد the 'most praised', a designation of the Prophet, the half-muhr or *Sadīqī* is derived from صدیق 'just', the special designation of Abū Bakr, the first of the four Khalīfas, the pagoda or *Fārūqī* has its origin in فاروق 'timid', the title of 'Umar, the second Khalīfa. The fanam, on the other hand, which corresponds in value to one-tenth of a pagoda, bears no name on the coin itself. The weights of the muhr and half-muhr show that these coins were intended to be the equivalents of four and two pagodas respectively.

The silver coins, with the exception of the smallest, take their names from the Imāms and thus, as in the gold series, commemorate the names of holy men. The double-rupee or *Haidarī* is named from حيدر 'a lion', the title of 'Alī, the first Imām, and perhaps Tipū was guided in his choice by the fact that it also recalls his father's name, the rupee or *Imāmī* is apparently a general designation for all the twelve Imāms, the half-rupee or 'Abdī is derived from علي بن

العابدين *Alī Zaim al Ābidīn*, the fourth Imām, the quarter rupee or *Bāqirī* is named after محمد الباقر *Muḥammad al Bāqir* the fifth Imām, the two-anna piece or *Jaḥarī* comes from جعفر الصادق *Ja aḥar al-Ṣādiq*, the sixth Imām the one-anna piece or *Kāḍimī* is from موسى الكاظم *Mūsā al Kāḍim* the seventh Imām, the half anna piece or *Khazīrī*, unlike the other silver coins, is not named after an Imām, but commemorates الخضر *Al Khīẓr* a saint who is said to have drunk of the fountain of life and thus rendered himself immortal. Only the four larger silver coins are represented in the present collection.

The first of the copper coins to receive a name was the double-paisa, which from the date of its issue in A.M. 1218 up to the year A.M. 1221 was known as عثمانى *Uṭhmānī* after 'Uṭhmān, the third Khalifa. In the Mauludī year 1221 all the copper coins were named after certain of the heavenly bodies, and in different double-paisas of this year both the old and the new names occur. The double-paisa was renamed مسرى *Muṣṭarī* from the planet Jupiter the paisa was termed زهرا *Zohra* after the planet Venus, and the coins of the Nagar mint show the spelling زهرا *Zohra* the half paisa بهرام *Bahrām* takes the name of the planet Mars the quarter paisa اختر *Aṣṭar* is simply the Arabic word for a star, finally the eighth paisa قطب *Quṭb* takes the name of the Pole-star. While the above names are the only ones recorded on the coins themselves it is customary to refer to the copper series either in relation to the paisa as is done here or in terms of the equivalent value in cash following the arrangement which came into force in Mysore after the death of Tipū. The double-paisa is thus the equivalent of 40 cash and the eighth paisa of 2½ cash.

The Mint towns of Tipū

If we include the doubtful *Be-nazir* which according to Moor (*A Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment 1793*) was Tipū's name for Hole Honnūr in the Shimoga District of Mysore and Bellary the paisas from which place may possibly have been issued by Haidar the names of no fewer than fifteen places occur on the coins although two of them Dhārwar and Khwāshed-sawāl refer to the same town. Only Nagar Bangalore Calicut Dhārwar and Bellary appear under the names by which they are now known while all the other mint-towns bear new and fantastic appellations. Excluding *Be nazir* only five of the mints are now included in Mysore territory and all the others represent places of importance which were either lost to Tipu after the campaign of 1791 or put out of the possession of Mysore after the final capture of Srirangapatana in 1799. Eleven mints are represented in the present collection.

those unrepresented being Salāmābād, Dhānwā, Be-nazī, and Bellary. A few brief notes may now be made on each of the mints.

Pattan, پتن, 'the town', or Seingapatam, was Tipū's capital, situated on an island formed by a bifurcation of the River Cauvery, a few miles north of the town of Mysore. It was naturally the most active of the mints, and from it were issued all the different varieties of coin value struck by Tipū, indeed the half-muhr and all the silver coins smaller than the half-rupee appear to have emanated only from Pattan. Gold coins were issued from the first to the thirteenth regnal years, silver from the second to the sixteenth years, and copper from the first to the sixteenth years.

Nagar, نگر, 'the city', formerly known as Bednūr, is situated in the Shimoga District of Mysore. Gold coins were issued intermittently from the first to the eleventh regnal years, a few silver coins were issued in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years, while copper coins are to be found bearing dates of all the years from the first to the last.

Bengalūr, بنگلور, or Bangalore, is situated towards the south-eastern part of Mysore State. Copper coins only were issued from this mint from the fourth to the ninth years.

Faz Hīsār, فيض حصار, 'the fort of bounty', is the name which Tipū applied to Gooty, a town with an important rock-fortress in the Anantapūr District of the Madras Presidency. Copper coins were issued from the fifth to the sixteenth years.

Farrukh-yāb Hīsār, فرحیاب حصار, 'the felicitously acquired fort', was the name given to Chitaldurg, in the north of Mysore. Only copper coins were issued from this mint from the fifth to the ninth years.

Kalikūt, کلیکوت, or Calicut, a seaport on the Malabar Coast, is the chief town of the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency. Gold fanams were issued here from the second to the fifth years, and a double-rupee in the fifth year. The copper coinage appeared from the second to the fifth years.

Farrukhī, فرحی, 'prosperity', a village now known as Feroke, situated at the mouth of the Beypore River, a few miles south of Calicut. It originated in an attempt which was made by Tipū in 1788 to destroy the city of Calicut and to erect a new capital on the Malabar Coast. Gold fanams and copper coins were struck here during the sixth, seventh, and eighth regnal years.

Khurshid-sawād, خورشید سواد, the 'sun-blackened' place, is the fanciful title by which the town of Dhārwar, in the Dhārwar District

of the Bombay Presidency, was designated by Tipū. The coins, which consist of pagodas, rupees, paiseas, and half paiseas were issued in the seventh and eighth years. A pagoda, fanam and rupee struck in the sixth year give the name of the mint as Dhārwar

Khālīqābād خالی آباد, the town prospered of God was the name given to Dindigul, in the Madura District of the Madras Presidency. Gold fanams were struck here in the fifth and seventh regnal years, and copper coins from the fifth to the eighth years.

Zafarābād ظفر آباد the city of victory signifies the hill fort of Gurramkonda in the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency. The name was at first applied by Tipū to Mercara, the capital of Coorg, but subsequently and before the coins were issued was transferred to Gurramkonda. Copper coins only were struck at this mint from the fifth to the eighth regnal years.

Nazarbār نظربار scattering favour was the name given by Tipū to a fort which he erected close to the ancient city of Mysore which is now the capital of the State. As in the case of Cabent he hoped by destroying the old city and erecting a new one in the vicinity to remove the evidence of former Hindu power but both attempts failed and the older places were eventually rebuilt. Only copper coins were struck at this mint and the issue of these was confined to the sixth regnal year.

Salāmābād سلام آباد the city of peace was the town of Satya mangalam in the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency. The issues of this mint are confined to copper coins struck in the sixth, seventh and eighth years.

Be nazir بی نظیر the incomparable was according to Moor the name given by Tipū to the town of Hole Honnūr in the Shimoga District of Mysore. Moor has figured a paisea bearing the name of this mint and the date 1217 (seventh regnal year) but as it has not apparently been met with since his time the record is perhaps based on a misreading.

Balari بلاری or Bellary in the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency was the mint of issue of two or more varieties of coarsely executed and undated paiseas. They have been attributed to Haider but there is at least an equal amount of probability that they came from some temporary mint established in this place by Tipū.

The mint towns which were all carefully selected places of importance were at the height of their activity during the sixth, seventh and eighth years of Tipū's reign. The campaign under the command

of Lord Cornwallis, which terminated in the capture of Seringapatam on 23rd February 1792, resulted in the closing of a number of mints, for from the year A.H. 1220, which commenced in March 1792, to the end of Tipū's reign, only Pattan, Nagar, and Faiz Hisār continued to issue coins. Certain coins from the Pattan, Nagar, Farrukh-yāb Hisār, and Farrukhī mints all bear the common epithet 'Dār al-Saltanat', دار السلطنة, or 'capital', and accordingly Tufnell has substituted for the more ordinary translation the expression 'royal residence'.

The Dates of Tipū's Coins.

All the coins issued during the first four regnal years bear the Hijrī or ordinary Muhammadan dates, those of the fourth year being dated A.H. 1200. In the fifth year, the coins of which are dated 1215, Tipū introduced his new or Maulūdī reckoning which continued to the end of his reign. The new era, as the name indicates, takes its origin from the birth and not from the flight of the Prophet, and the difference of fourteen years between the two reckonings is due to the fact that the older is based on lunar years of twelve lunar months each, while the Maulūdī is based on luni-solar years of twelve lunar months with intercalated or *adhika* months added at certain intervals. In making this change Tipū simply adopted the Hindu calendar which he found in common use in Mysore, replacing the Hindu names of the sixty cyclic years and of the months by Arabic names. The Maulūdī year began regularly at the same time as the Indian luni-solar year in Mysore, i.e. either in March or early in April, whereas the normal Muhammadan New Year's day, in course of time, may occur in any of the months of the Christian calendar. With the introduction of the Maulūdī system Tipū also effected a change in the order of placing the numerals which indicate the date. The usual order from left to right was reversed, thus the coins of the fourth year are dated ١٢٠٠ (A.H. 1200), while those of the fifth year are dated ١٢١٥ (A.M. 1215).

An examination of the dates on a number of Tipū's published letters, where the reckoning was made at one and the same time in both the Hijrī and Maulūdī systems, has established the fact that the year A.M. 1215 commenced on 20th March 1787, the first day of the Indian luni-solar year which was numbered 41 both in the Indian and in Tipū's calendar. Now the Hijrī year 1200 ended on 23rd October 1786, and there is consequently an addition of nearly five months, between the end of the fourth regnal year and the commencement of the fifth. It seems probable that the coins issued during this short intermediate period, if any were issued, were dated 1215 in anticipation of the new era, but it is also possible that a few coins which bear the date 1201, and are usually regarded as errors on

the part of a die-engraver who was unaware of the introduction of the new era, were struck during this period.

The Arabs, like other eastern peoples, were in the habit of expressing numbers by means of letters of the alphabet, and in doing so took the Arabic letters corresponding to the twenty two letters of the Hebrew alphabet, hence the Abjad system of numeration, so named from its first four letters. This system, which is regularly employed by Muhammadans, was used by Tipu for the names of the cyclic years during the first four years of his reign. In the fifth year along with the introduction of the Maulūdī era, he brought out a new system of naming the cyclic years known as the Abtath based on the consecutive order of the letters in the Arabic alphabet and deriving its title from the first four of these letters.

In the following table, which will help to clear some of the foregoing references is shown the date according to the Christian reckoning of the commencement of each year of Tipu's reign.

Regnal year	Cyclic year	Maulūdī year	First day of Maulūdī year	Hijrī year	First day of Hijrī year
1	3 ^ن ركي			119	7th Dec. 1782
2	38 ازل			119A	26th Nov 1783
3	39 حلو			119B	14th Nov 1784
4	40 دلو			12	4th Nov 1785
				121	24th Oct 1786
5	41 سا	121A	20th March 1787		
6	42 سزا	121B	7th April 1788		
7	43 سزاب	121C	27th March 1789		
8	44 سا	121D	16th March 1790		
9	45 ردعد	121E	4th April 1791		
10	46 سحر	121F	23rd March 1792		
11	47 سحر	121G	13th March 1793		
12	48 راسم	121H	1st April 1794		
13	49 ساد	121I	21st March 1795		
14	50 حراس	121J	8th April 1796		
15	51 سار	121K	29th March 1797		
16	52 ساداب	121L	18th March 1798		
17	53 مارس	121M	6th April 1799		

Of the two sets of names which Tipū invented for the twelve months of the year but little need be said, as there is only slight reference to them on the coins. On a number of coins (see nos 41, 52, 53, 60, &c., of the present catalogue) reference is made to the 3rd of Bahārī, the second month of the year in both sets of names, and on some of the coins the day and month are associated with the cyclic year 37, thus giving the complete date of Tipū's accession.

During the last four years of the reign the first four letters of the Arabic alphabet were used to signify dates on the copper coins. Thus ا stands for 1224, ب for 1225, ت for 1226, and ث for 1227. The letter, which occurs over the elephant on the obverse, is usually supplemented by the Maulūdī date on the reverse, more rarely on the obverse. It occasionally happens that the two dates do not correspond, and in such cases it may be assumed that the letter-year is the correct one.

The Coin Legends

In the earlier pagodas or *fārūqīs* (see no 126) the obverse bears merely ح, Ḥaidar's initial, the name of the mint, and the regnal year, though in no 42, which probably issued from Seringapatam, the name of the mint has been omitted. The reverse of these coins, in addition to the Hīrī date, bears the sentence هو السلطان العادل, 'He is the Sultān, the Just'. In the pagodas struck after A. M. 1215 (nos 43, 44, 45, and 198), the name of the coin also occurs on the obverse, and the reverse legend now reads محمد هو السلطان الوحيد العادل, 'Muhammad! He is the Sultān, the Unique, the Just'. The *Khwaṣṣhed-sawād fārūqī* (no 198) differs from the Pattan ones in the position of the ح, or Ḥaidar's initial. The gold fanams simply bear the initial letter on the obverse and the date and mint on the reverse.

The muhr or *ahmadī* and the half-muhr or *sadīqī* (no 41), in addition to recording the name of the coin, the mint, the cyclic year, and the date on the obverse, bear the legend

محمد دین احمد در جهان روشن رفته حیدر است ح

Muhammad! The faith of Ahmad has received lustre in the world
from Fath Ḥaidar. ح¹

On the reverse of these coins is found the date of accession, the regnal year, and the sentence

هو السلطان الوحيد العادل

He is the Sultān, the Unique, the Just

¹ In this arrangement of the coin-legend and its translation I have followed Prof. Hodivala, *Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Numis. Suppl.*, No. xxxvii, p. 69 (1924).

Similar inscriptions to those recorded on the larger gold coins are met with on the double-rupee or *hardari* (nos. 52 and 53) the rupee or *imāmi* (nos. 54 55 56, 57, 58 59 and 199) and the half rupee or *ābidi* (nos. 60 and 61), but in the earlier double-rupees (no 52) and rupees (no 54) the name محمد 'Muḥammad is omitted from the obverse. The quarter rupee or *bāqiri* (nos. 62 and 63) bears on the obverse محمد هو السلطان الوحيد العادل Muḥammad! He is the Sultān, the Unique, the Just together with the date-year while the reverse contains only the name of the coin, the regnal year and the name of the mint. On the smaller silver coins the inscriptions are still further reduced.

On the great majority of the copper coins only meagre inscriptions are met with. On most of them with the exception of those of the last four years and a few undated types the date rarely accompanied by the word سنة, year is placed above the elephant on the obverse. On certain Seringapatam paisas of A.M. 1221 1222 and 1223 the date is accompanied by the word مولودي, relating to the birth or more rarely the words مولود محمد the birth of Muhammad. In its simplest form the reverse inscription merely records the fact that the coin was struck at a certain mint, but in most of the double-paisas the title دار السلط capital or royal residence is prefixed to the name of the town. From A.M. 1221 to the end of the reign the special name of the coin is usually to be found on the reverse but from A.M. 1218 up to and including the former year the earlier name of the double-paisa occurs on coins of the Seringapatam mint. The coins of the last four regnal years have their distinctive letter rarely accompanied by the date above the elephant on the obverse. On the reverse of these coins there are fuller inscriptions than on any others of the copper series recording the name of the coin the mint and the Maulūdi year.

On the copper coins the elephant stands with its head either to the observers right or left. As a rule, to which however there are a good many exceptions, on the earlier coins up to the year A.M. 1221 the elephant faces the left while on the later coins it faces the right. It frequently happens that both conditions occur on different coins of the same year.

The gold and silver coins with the exception of a few double-rupees and rupees in which there is a rayed circle are surrounded by an ornamental border consisting of a double-lined circle enclosing a row of dots. The latter border is also found on most of the copper coins but there are numerous variations and the chief of these may be noted. A plain double-lined circle occurs on the obverse of the Bangalore coins and on a few of those from the Nagar and Calicut mints.

The double circle encloses a ring of oblique dashes in the issues of Farrukh-yāb Hisār and some of those of Khālīqābād, while in a few of the Farrukhī coins the dashes are curved. The earlier Faiz Hisār coins show groups of four dots between the lines, and the Khwursheed-sawād coins have dots arranged in groups of three. A rayed circle with two boundary lines occurs on the Salāmābād coins, and in a few of the Farrukh-yāb Hisār and Zafarābād issues there occur respectively a treble-lined circle and groups of three short parallel lines between the two usual boundary lines. The peculiar milling, found with few exceptions (see nos. 42, 126, 198) on the larger gold and silver coins of Tipū Sultān, consists of a single or double series of short indented lines following the circumference of the coin. These lines are interrupted by cross depressions which give a slight crenated appearance to the edge of the coin. In a few cases a rough type of milling is produced by a series of oblique transverse cuts across the edge.

The coins of Haidar 'Alī and Tipū Sultān are still found in great variety and numbers, and this fact, together with their historical and even artistic merits, has no doubt contributed to their popularity with coin-collectors. With the exception of the pagoda and to a lesser extent the paisa of A H 1195, none of Haidar's coins is now commonly met with. Of Tipū's gold and silver coinage only certain of the pagodas, fanams, rupees, and half-rupees are commonly met with, while the double-rupee and the smaller silver coins are all more or less rare, and the muhr and half-muhr extremely rare. Many of Tipū's copper coins, particularly from the Seringapatam mint, but also from Nagar, Bangalore, Faiz Hisār, and Farrukh-yāb Hisār, are still met with in abundance. On the other hand, the issues of Salāmābād, Nazarbār, and Zafarābād are all rare. All the double-paisas are rare, with the exception perhaps of the one struck at Seringapatam in A M 1225, and none of the one-eighth paisas is now commonly met with.

C THE LATER HINDU SERIES

Soon after the death of Tipū Sultān, at the capture of Seringapatam on 4th May 1799, the Hindu Rāj of Mysore was restored in the person of Krishna Rāja Wodeyar, then a child six years of age. The Diwān Pūrnaiya who had been a successful administrator under Tipū was appointed Regent, but he died in 1812. Krishna Rāja before long proved hopelessly incapable as a ruler, and in 1831 the management of the State was placed under the Mysore Commission and the Raja received a fixed annual income up to his death in 1868.

The gold coins of this period consist of pagodas, half pagodas, and fanams, following the Vijayanagar type with seated figures of Śiva and Pārvatī on the obverse and the ruler's name in Devanāgarī characters on the reverse. As already mentioned a recoinage of the old Canteroy fanam was also made.

The larger silver coins, viz. the rupee, with its half and quarter follow the type issued by the English and French East India Companies, and these coins bear the name of the Mughal Emperor, Shāh Ālam II. Like the French Arcot coins struck at Pondicherry they have a crescent as mint-mark, and in examples where the name of the mint has not fallen on the coin the Rāja rupees and their divisions are apt to be mistaken for French coins. In addition to the date the obverse bears portions of the usual inscription

سکہ رد برکت کبر سادہ فضل الہ
حامی دین محمد سادہ عالم بادشاہ

Reflection (shadow) of divine excellence, Defender of the Muham-
madan faith, the Emperor Shāh Ālam struck this coin to be
current throughout the seven climes.

On the reverse is found along with a regnal year which is usually glaringly incorrect so far as Shāh Ālam is concerned the legend

مانوس عرب مہی سور سہ (-) طوس مہمن

struck at Mysore in the (-) year of his auspicious reign

In addition to these coins there are also quarter one-eighth and one-sixteenth rupees, with a dancing figure of Chāmnudī otherwise known as Durgā or Kālī, the tutelary goddess of Krishna Rāja, on the obverse. The quarter rupee of this series bears the name of the Rāja, the date, and the mint in Persian on the reverse while the smaller coins simply give the value and the word *mayilā* in Kanarese. The meaning of this word which is also extensively used on the copper coins, is not very clear. According to Rice (*Mysore Gazetteer* 1897) it may mean *Mayi* a contraction for Mayisur (Mysore) and is the locative suffix.

The earliest copper coin is probably the *āne lāsu* or five-cash piece with an elephant accompanied by the sun and moon on the obverse and the name of the ruler in Devanāgarī characters on the reverse. This was followed by the *mayilā lāsu* series of forty twenty ten and five cash also with an elephant obverse. The word *lāsu* in Kanarese is found between the sun and moon, and still later the word *lāsu* was added. The reverse of these coins at first bore inscriptions in Kanarese and English giving the words *mayilā lāsu* and the value

but later the letters *Chā* (Kan.), and still later the word *Kṛṣṇa* (Kan.), were added.

The *mayīlī kāsu* series of twenty-five, twelve-and-a-half, and six-and-a-quarter cash, have the figure of a lion on the obverse, with the sun and moon and *Śrī Chāmundī* (Kan.), or in the two smaller coins with the word *Chāmundī* omitted. The reverse of the twenty-five cash piece bears the words *Kṛṣṇa mayīlī kāsu* and the value in Kanarese, together with the value in English and *مہی سور*, 'struck at Mysore'. In the two smaller coins the inscriptions are abbreviated and the English one omitted. On these coins and also on the elephant series the English words are frequently strangely blundered.

While the earlier coins were struck at the capital town, Mysore, the latest ones, issued from 1833 to 1843, when an independent coinage for the State came to an end, were coined at Bangalore, although the name of the earlier mint still occurs on their reverse. This series consists of twenty, ten, five, and two and a half cash pieces, and their obverse contains the figure of a lion with the words *Śrī Chāmundī* (Kan.) above, shortened to *Śrī* in the three smaller coins, and the English date below. The reverse has inscriptions in Kanarese, English, and Persian, similar to those of the earlier lion series, but with the word *Mīlay* or more often *Meilee* in English characters added in the case of the twenty-cash piece.

The majority of the coins of Kṛṣṇa Rāja are still met with in considerable abundance. Among those, however, which are more difficult to obtain may be mentioned the half-pagoda, forty-cash piece, and the elephant cash with a Dēvanāgarī inscription on the reverse (no 227).

For assistance in drawing up these notes I am indebted to the work of numerous writers. I desire specially to acknowledge my obligation to the valuable brochure on the 'Coins of Tipū Sultān', by the Rev G P Taylor, D D (*Occasional Memoirs of the Numismatic Society of India*, 1914).

COINS OF MYSORE

I

RAṆADHĪRA KAṆṬHĪRAVA-NARASA-RĀJA
WODEYAR

A D 1638-1659

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	GOLD
<i>A</i> 1	?	?	Seated figure of the Nārasiṃha avatār of Viṣṇu W 55. S 28 Cf Hultzsch, I A, xx, p 309.	श्री Śrī- कांटी Kamth[ī]- रव rava.	
2	?	?	As on No 1 W 55 S 22	As on No 1. PL III 2.	

PL III. 1.

II

UNASSIGNED COINS

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PFER	Æ 3	1	1	Elephant with uplifted tail advancing to right W 48 S 47	Double lines crossed at right angles with small circles in the interspaces.
	4	1	1	As on No. 3 but elephant smaller W 44 S. 57	As on No. 3
	5	1	1	Elephant with uplifted trunk and tail, advancing to left W 44 S 58	As on No. 3 but W shaped symbols in the interspaces PL III 2.
	6	1	1	Elephant advancing to left with crescent moon above in lined circle with row of dots. W 40 S 55	As on No. 3.
	7	1	1	Elephant advancing to left with sun and moon above in lined circle with row of dots W 42 S 56	PL III 4

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 8	?	?	Elephant with uplifted tail, advancing to left. W 22 8 S 42	As on No. 3.	COPPE
9	?	?	Seated figure of Lakshmī in a cule of dots. W 46 S 50	As on No 3, but symbols in the interspaces	
10	?	?	Seated figure of Ganēśa facing front W 44 S 68	As on No 9'	
11	?	?	Figure of Hanumān advancing to right, with right arm uplifted W 47 5 S 51	„	Pl. III. 8.
12	?	?	Figure of Garuda kneeling to left W 36 5 S 54	„	
13	?	?	Bull with uplifted tail, running to left W 48 S 52.	„	Pl. III 6
14	?	?	Bull seated to left. W. 32. S 51	„	

PAPER	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	Æ 15	1	1	Peacock standing to right in a lined circle. W 48 S. 55	As on No. 9
	16	1	1	Numeral ೧ (1 Kanarese), in a circle of dots. W 48 S. 57	
	17	1	1	As on No. 16 but numeral ೨ (2 Kan.). W 47 S 50	
	18	1	1	As on No. 16 but numeral ೪ (4 Kan.). W 48 S. 52	"
	19	1	1	As on No. 16 but numeral ೫ (5 Kan.). W 48 S 55	"
	20	1	1	As on No. 16 but numeral ೬ (6 Kan.) W 46 S 50.	"
	21	1	1	As on No. 16 but numeral ೭ (7 Kan.). W 48 S 52	"

PL. III. 7

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 22	?	?	As on No. 16 but numerals αα (10 Kan.) W. 48 S 54	As on No. 9	COPPER
23	?	?	As on No 16 but numerals αα (11. Kan) W. 44 S .55.	,	
24	?	?	As on No 16 but numerals αα (12 Kan.) W. 46 S 53.		
25	?	?	As on No 16 but numerals αα (13 Kan.). W. 47. S 58	,,	
26	?	?	As on No 16 but numerals αα (15 Kan) W. 46 5 S 55	,,	
27	?	?	As on No 16 but numerals αα (17, Kan.) W. 47 S 55	,,	
28	?	?	As on No 16 but numerals αα (19, Kan) W. 46 S .51.	,,	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 29	1	1	As on No. 16 but numerals 30 (20 Kan.) W 46 B 55	As on No. 9
	30	1	1	As on No. 16 but numerals 30 (21 Kan.) W 47 B. 50	
	31	1	1	As on No. 16 but numerals 32 (23 Kan.) W 43 B 48	
	32	1	1	As on No. 16 but numerals 32 (25 Kan.) W 46. B 53	
	33	1	1	As on No. 16 but numerals 32 (27 Kan.) W 48 B 52	
	34	1	1	As on No 16 but numerals 32 (29 Kan.) W 1" B 4"	"
	35	1	1	As on No. 16 but numerals 32 (30 Kan.) W 46 B 52	"

UNASSIGNED COINS

85

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 36	?	?	As on No 16, but numerals ३० (31, Kan) W 46 S 55	As on No 9 Pl III 5.
37	?	?	Tiger standing to right, in double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W 93 S 70	Battle-axe with edge to left, in double-lined circle with a row of dots between Pl. III. 9.
38	?	?	As on No 37 W 47 S 52	As on No 37 }

III

HAIDAR ALĪ

A. H. 1174-1197

A. D. 1761-1782

	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
GOLD	A/ 39	†	†	Figures of Śiva and Pār- vatī seated. W 52 J S 43	Haider's initial ح on a granulated surface PL III. 10
COPPER	Æ 40	Puttan (Serīngapattam)	1195 A. H.	Elephant with uplified tail to right W 188 S 8 J	سن نوب ۱۱۹۵ PL III. 11.

IV

TĪPŪ SULTĀN

A.H 1197-1213

A D 1782-1799

1 PATTAN (SERINGAPATAM) MINT

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 41	1217 7 A M	HALF-MUHR	
		<p>محمد</p> <p>دين احمد در جهان</p> <p>اسـ</p> <p>ح</p> <p>روشن رفتن حيلر صديقي صر</p> <p>۷۱۲۱</p> <p>يتن سال سراب سه</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>W 106 5 S. .8</p>	<p>هو الو</p> <p>السلطان</p> <p>حيد</p> <p>تاريخ سال سع</p> <p>العادل حلوس سع</p> <p>۷</p> <p>سيوم بهاري سهه حلو</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>Pl III 13.</p>
42 ¹	1198 1 A.H	PAGODAS	
		<p>ج</p> <p>(Haidar's initial and regnal year ۱)</p> <p>On a granulated surface in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W 52 5. S .49</p> <p>This coin has no milling</p>	<p>هون</p> <p>السلطان</p> <p>سـ</p> <p>۱۱۹۸ هجر</p> <p>العادل سهه</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>Pl III 14.</p>

¹ As no mint is recorded on this coin it may not have been struck at Pattan

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
GOLD	A/ 43	1219 9 A.M.	<p>فاروق</p> <p>١</p> <p>نس. س</p> <p>(The nūn of Pattan is combined with the loop of the ka.) In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p> <p>W 52.8 S 5</p>	<p>هو محمد</p> <p>السلطان</p> <p>حيه</p> <p>١٢٢١</p> <p>الوالعادل س</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots.</p>
	44	1220 10 A.M.	<p>As on No. 43 but regnal year 1</p> <p>W 52 S 54</p>	<p>As on No. 43 but date ١٢٢١</p> <p>PL III 15</p>
	45	1221 11 A.M.	<p>"</p> <p>W 52.5 S 55</p>	<p>"</p> <p>١٢٢١</p>
	FAXANS			
	46	1200 A.M.	<p>ح</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dot</p> <p>W 6 S 24</p>	<p>١٢</p> <p>ب</p> <p>موس</p>
	47	1215 A.M.	<p>As on No. 46.</p> <p>W 6 S. 27</p>	<p>١٢٢١</p> <p>ب</p> <p>ب</p> <p>(The nose of the mint is not fallen on the ca.)</p>

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
<i>A</i> 48	1216 A M	As on No 46 W 6 S 3	As on No. 46, but date ۱۱۲۱ PI III 12	GOLD
49	1218 A M	” W 5.8 S 29	” ۱۱۲۱	
50	1219 A M	” W 6 S 3	” ۱۱۲۱	
51	1222 A M	” W 5.5 S .3	” ۱۲۲۱	
DOUBLE-RUPEES				
<i>R</i> 52	1200 4 A H	احمد دین در جہاں است ح پتہ روشن رفتہ حیدر صرہ ۱۲ سال دلو سہ ہجر	هو السلطان حید الو العادل سیوم نہار ۱۴ سال دلو سہ حلو س	SILVER
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between; on a field ornamented with dotted rosettes	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between, on a field ornamented with dotted rosettes	
		W 355 S 135	PI III 16	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R 53	1216 6 A.M.	<p>محمد احمد دین در جہاں اس ح مرہ روسن رستم حدر حیدر ۱۲۱۶ من سال سارا سے</p> <p>On a plain field in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>W 355 S 1.42</p>	<p>هو الو السلطان حید تاریخ سال سنہ العادل خلوس سے سوم بہاری سے ۶ خلو</p> <p>On a plain field in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p>
	RUPYAS.			
	54	1200 4 A.M.	<p>As on No 52</p> <p>W 1.7 S 1.02</p>	<p>As on No. 52</p> <p>PL. III. 17</p>
	55	1216 6 A.M.	<p>As on No 53 but امام instead of حیدر</p> <p>W 1.7 S 1.02.</p>	<p>As on No 53</p>
	56	1217 A.M.	<p>As on No. 53 but date ۱۲۱۷ and cyclic year سراج</p> <p>W 1.7 S 1.0</p>	<p>As on No. 53 but regnal year v</p>
	57	1218 R A.M.	<p>As on No 53 but date ۱۲۱۸ and cyclic year ل</p> <p>W 1.7 S 0.9</p>	<p>PL IV 1</p>

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 58	1220 10 A M	As on No 55, but date .rrr and cyclic year سجد W. 179 S. 1 02	As on No 55, but regnal year .1 SILVER
59	1223 13 A M	As on No 55, but date rrrr and cyclic year شاد W. 188. S. 1 0	” ر۱
HALF-RUPEES			
60	1218 8 A M	محمد دين احمد در حهاں است ح صرب روشن رفتہ حيدر عابد ۸۱۲۱ پتن سال شتا سنہ In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 85 S. 82	هو الو السلطان حید تاریخ سال سج العاذل جلوس س سیوم نہاری سنہ جلو In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between PL IV. 2
61	1219 9 A M	As on No 60, but date rrrr and cyclic year رنجد W. 88. S. 83	As on No 60, but regnal year ۱


Metal	No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
QUARTER RUPEE				
SILVER	R 62	1217 7 A.M.	محمد هو السلطان حسد ١٢١١ الوالعادل س	س باتر س ح س
			In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W 43 S 65.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	63	1218 8 A.M.	As on No 62 but date 1218 W 43 S 65	As on No. 62 but regnal year PL IV 3
DOUBLE PAISA				
COPPER	R 64	1219 A.M.	Elephant advancing to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting date 1219 above the tail above the elephant a flag with a star enclosed in a square and outside the latter a row of dashes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W 310 S 178	عسائي من مرب دار الطب Field with dotted rosettes and a five-branched tree-like mark near the lower margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. PL IV 4
	65	1221 A.M.	Elephant to right, with trunk depressed; above the elephant a star with the letter l and four dashes in the angles. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W 310 S 178	س دار الطب In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 66	1225 A M.	As on No. 65, but with letter ل on the flag W. 331. S. 1-23	As on No 65, but date 8111	COPPER
67	„	As on No 66. W. 352 S 1-21	As on No 66, but field orna- mented with dotted rosettes Pl. IV. 5.	
PAISAS				
68	1200 A H.	Elephant to left, with uplifted tail. date 1111 above the tail In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W 167 S. -89.	پتن ل صر Field with dotted rosettes In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	
69	„	As on No 68, but elephant to right W. 177. S -88	As on No 68	
70	1215 A M	As on No 68, but date 1110 W. 177. S 88	„	
71	„	but W 171 S 88	„ 8111	
72	1216 A M	„ 1111 W 176. S. 82	„	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	73	1217 A.M.	As on No 68 but date 1711 W 178 S 1-0	As on No. 68. PL IV 8
	74	1218 A.M.	but " 1711 W 176 S 95	"
	75	1219 A.M.	" 1711 W 171 S 95	"
	76	1220 A.M.	" 1711 W 175. S. 90	
	77	1221 A.M.	" 1711 W 175. S 1-0	but plain field "
	78		As on No 68 but date 1711 above the plants back W 174 S 9	As on No 68 but plain f

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
Æ 79	1221 A. M.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail above the elephant's back ١ ٢ ٢ ١ مولود In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 170. S 98.	زهرة پتہ صرف Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	
80	1222 A. M.	As on No 78, but date rrrr W 173. S 90	As on No 78	
81	„	As on No 79, but date rrrr W 169 S. 10	زهرة ب صرف Field with dotted rosettes In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	
82	„	Elephant to left with depressed tail above the elephant's back ٢ ٢ ٢ مولود In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W 177 S 10	As on No 81, but plain field.	
83	1223 A. M.	Elephant to right with up-lifted tail above the elephant ٣ ٢ مولود Traces of a lined circle W. 177 S 95	As on No. 81	

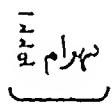
COPPER









Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
84	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail above the elephant's back the letter 1 In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W 169 S 98	سن مولود زهرة عرب A dotted rosette near the lower margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
85	1225 A.M.	As on No. 84 but letter ب W 174 S 98	As on No. 84 but date ۱۲۲۵ PL IV 8
86	1226 A.M.	but W 174 S 95	but A mark  takes the place of the dotted rosette
87	No date	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. W 193 S 8	سن ب عرب Field with dotted rosettes.
88		As on No. 87 In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W 171 S 1-0	سن عرب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
HALF PANNAS.			
89	1200 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date ۱۲ above the tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W 13 S 77	سن ب عرب Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 90	1201 A H	As on No 89, but date 12.1 W. 86 S 68	As on No 89 Pl. IV. 9.
91	1215 A M	but " 1210 W 86 S. 72	"
92	"	" 0121 W. 86. S 68	"
93	1216 A. M	" 7121 W 86 S 66.	"
94	1217 A M	" 7121 W 87 S. 77	"
95	1218 A M	" 8121 W. 88. S 77.	"
96	1219 A M.	" 9121 W. 88. S. 80.	"

COPPER

NOFFER	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	Æ			
	97	1220 A.M.	As on No. 89 but date $\pi\pi\pi$ above the elephant. W 88 S. 71	As on No. 89
	98		Elephant to right with uplited tail date $\pi\pi\pi$ above the elephant. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W 85 S 78	سن سرب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	99	1221 A.M.	As on No. 97 but date $\pi\pi\pi$ W 87 S 75	As on No. 98
	100	"	As on No. 98 but date $\pi\pi\pi$ W 88 S 75.	
	101	1222 A.M.	but " $\pi\pi\pi$ W 86 S 77	"
	102		" W 86 S 75	سرب س سرب Added $\pi\pi\pi$ to the upper part of the field In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
Æ 103	1222 A M	As on No 89, but date rrrı W 87 S .75	As on No 102, but field plain	
104	1223 A M	As on No. 98, but date rrrı W. 85. S .75.	As on No 98	
105	„	„ W 85 S 7.	As on No 102	
106	„	As on No 89, but date rrrı W 88 S 74	but field plain „	
107	1224 A M	Elephant to right with depressed tail above the elephant's back the letter l In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W. 89 S .69	 صر پش Two dotted rosettes in lower half of field In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between Pl IV. 11.	
108	„	As on No 107 W 83 S 73	As on No 107, but a rosette in the upper half of field and none in the lower half	
109	1225 A M	As on No 107, but letter ı W 88 S .7	As on No 107, but date 9rrı and rosettes in both upper and lower halves of field	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	E 110	1226 A.M.	As on No 107 but letter  W 88 S -65	As on No. 107 but date 1771 to right of upper part of field and no rosettes
	111	Nodate	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W 89 S 75	  Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	QUARTER PAIRAR.			
	112	1200 A.H.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date 17 above the tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W 42 S 55	   Field with dotted rosettes In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	113	1215 A.M.	As on No. 112 but date 1710 W 45 S 57	As on No 112
	114		but  W 44 S 53.	
	115	1716 A.M.	 W 43 S 57	

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 116	1217 A M	As on No 112, but date viri W. 43 S. 57	As on No 112.	COPPER
117	1218 A M	but " Airi W 42 S 57		
118	1221 A.M	As on No 112, but date irri above the elephant's back W. 43 S. 64.	پس ضرب Field plan. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
119	1224 A M	Elephant to right with de- pressed tail · above the elephant's back the letter l. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 42. S 57	پری احمر ب ضرب Field plan In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
120	1225 A.M	As on No 119, but letter ب W. 43. S. 54	As on No. 119, but date orri	
121	1226 A. M	but " ت W 41 S 5	but " irri	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
JOFFER	Æ 122	1226 A.M.	As on No. 121 W 42 S 54	As on No 121 but the numeral of the date below the , of الخير
			ONE EIGHTH PAISAS.	
1 8	†		Elephant to left date illegible In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W 18 S -4	نسن سرب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
124	1224 A.M.		Elephant to right with de- pressed tail above the elephant's back the letter l In a single-lined circle with a row of dots W 20 5 S -4	مطرب ططب ب مر نس Field plain. In a single-lined circle with a row of dot PL V 2
125	Nodate		Elephant to right with uplifted tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W 18 3 S -49	As on No. 123

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
2 NAGAR (BEDNŪR) MINT				
PAGODA.				
AV 126	1200 4 A H	<p>چ نگر</p> <p>On a granulated surface in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>W. 51.5 S. .5</p> <p>This coin has no milling.</p>	<p>هو ن الساطا — ۱۲ العادل سنة هجر</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between dotted rosettes near upper and lower margins of field</p>	GOLD
Pl. V 3				
FANAM.				
127	1217 A. M	<p>ح</p> <p>In a single-lined circle</p> <p>W. 5.8 S 26.</p>	<p>۷۱۲۱ ب صر نگر</p> <p>In a single-lined circle a dotted rosette near the lower margin of field</p>	
PAISAS.				
Æ 128	1197 A H	<p>Elephant to right with uplifted tail a rosette of seven dots above the elephant's neck</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>W. 193 S 85.</p>	<p>۱۱۹۷ سنة نگر صرب</p> <p>In a single-lined circle with a row of dots</p>	COPPER
Pl. V. 4				

COPPER	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	Æ 129	1199 A.H.	As on No. 128 but no rosette. W 170 S. 85	1199 ل مرنگر In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Field with dotted rosettes.
	130	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ۱۲ above the ele- phant's tail. In a double-lined circle. W 172 S 9	نکر سرب Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Pl. V &.
	131	1215 A.M.	As on No. 130 but date ۱۲۱۵ W 172. S 88.	As on No. 130
	132	1216 1 A.M.	but ۱۲۱۶ (the first numeral missing) In a lined circle with a row of dots. W 100 S 96.	"
	133	1218 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ۱۲۱۸ above the ele- phant's tail. In a lined circle W 172. S 95	"
	134	1219 A.M.	As on No. 133 but date ۱۲۱۹ W 16. S 9	"

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 135	1220 A M.	As on No. 133, but date .rrr W 176 S 87	As on No 130	COPPER
136	1221 A M.	but " rrr In a double-lined circle. W 176 S 1.05	"	
137	1222 A M	As on No 133, but elephant's tail depressed and date rrr W 176 S 95	رها ی ب صرنگر Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	
138	1223 A.M	As on No 137, but date rrr W 170 S 9	As on No 137.	Pl. V. 6.
139	1224 A M	Elephant to left with depressed tail above the elephant's back the letter l and date rrr near the right margin of field In a lined circle W 170 S 95	"	Pl. V. 7
140	"	Elephant to right with depressed tail above the elephant's back the letter l In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W 176 S 95	رها نگر ب صر میست ۴۲۲۱ سہ مولود Field plain In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	E 141	1225 A.M.	As on No 140 but letter ب W 175 S 93.	رهرا نگر عرب ۱۲۲۵ سنة مولودي Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between
	142	1226 A.M.	but " W 170 S 9	As on No. 141 but date ۱۲۲۶
	143	1227 A.M.	" W 170 S 93	but " ۱۲۲۷ PL V D
	HALF PAISAR.			
	144	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail date ۱۲۰۰ above the ele- phant's tail. In a double-lined circle W 86 S 65	نکر عرب Field with dotted row-ettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	145	1215 A.M.	As on No. 144 but date ۱۲۱۵ W 87 S 67	As on No. 144
	146	1217 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date ۱۲۱۷ above the ele- phant's tail. In a double-lined circle W 83 S. 73	

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
Æ 147	1222 A M	As on No 146, but date rrrr W 89. S .75.	نہرام ی ب مر نگر Field with dotted rosettes In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between,	
148	1225 A M	Elephant to right with depressed tail above the elephant's back the letter ب In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 90 S 74	نہرام نگر صرب سید ۸۲۲۱ مولود A dotted rosette near the upper margin In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	
149	1226 A M	As on No 148, but letter ب W 80 S. .75	As on No 148, but date rrrr and no dotted rosette.	
QUARTER-PAISA.				
150	1216 A M	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date rrrr above the elephant's tail. In a lined circle W 45 S 55	نگر صرب Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	Pl. V. 8.

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER Æ	1219 A.M.	3 BANGALŪR MINT	
		PAISA.	
		Elephant to left with uplifted tail date 1171 above the ele- phant's tail. Margin indistinct.	بگلور پ مر
		W 163 S 89	Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
		HALF PAISAR.	
162	1215	Elephant to right with uplifted tail date 1215 above the ele- phant's tail. In a double-lined circle	As on No. 151
163	1216 A.M.	As on No. 162 but date 1217 W 84 S 7	
164		As on No. 162 but date 1217 W 87 S 65	
165		Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date 1217 above the ele- phant's tail. In a double-lined circle	
		W 86 S 71	
166	1217 A.M.	As on No. 165 but date 1217 W 86 S 71	

COPPER

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 156	1218 A. M	As on No 154, but date ८१२१ W. 88 S 68.	As on No. 151
157	1219 A M	but " ११२१ W 89 S 73	"
QUARTER-PAISAS			
158	1200 A H	Elephant to right with uplifted tail date १२०० above the elephant's tail In a double-lined circle W 41 S 55	As on No 151
159	1215 A M	As on No 158, but date १२१० W 41 S. 5	"
160	1216 A M	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date ११२१ above the elephant's tail In a double-lined circle. W 41. S. 6	"
161	1217 A M.	As on No 160, but date ११२१ W 42 S 59.	"
162	1218 A M	but " ८१२१ W. 39 S 6	"

Pl. V. 11.

Pl. V 12.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER Æ 163			
		ONE EIGHTH PAISA.	
	1219 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplified tail date ۱۲۱۹ above the ele- phant's tail In a double-lined circle W 20 S 45	As on No. 151 PL V 10
4 FAIẒ HIẒĀR (GOOTY) MINT			
PAISAR.			
164	1215 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplified tail; date ۱۲۱۵ in upper part of field. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes composed of four dots each between W 170 S 86	حمار لفس سرب Field with dotted rosettes In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes composed of four dots each between. PL V 13.
165	1216 A.M.	As on No. 164 but date ۱۲۱۶ Border doubtful W 171 S. 87	As on No. 164 In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. PL V 14.
166	"	Elephant to right with uplified tail date ۱۲۱۶ above the ele- phant's tail. In a double-lined circle W 176 S 9	As on No 165
167	1217 A.M.	As on No 166 but date ۱۲۱۷ W 176 S 3	

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 168	1222 A. M.	As on No. 166, but date rrrr above the elephant's head In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W. 174 S 9	As on No 165	COPPER
HALF-PAISAS				
169	1215 A. M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date 81r1? above the ele- phant's tail. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes between composed of four dots each W 85 S. 67	حصار فيص ب صر Field plain In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes between composed of four dots each.	
170	1216 A. M.	As on No 169, but date rrrr in upper part of field W 86 S. 68.	As on No 169.	
171	„	As on No 170 In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W 89 S. 72	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	
172	1217 A. M.	As on No 171, but date vrrr W. 83 S 7	As on No 171, but a four- dotted rosette in the loop of the ص	
173	1218 A. M.	but „ arr W 84 S 7	As on No 171, but a seven- dotted rosette in the loop of the ص	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
JOPPER	E			
	174	1222 A.M.	<p>Elephant to right with uplifted tail date <i>rrri</i> in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W 85 B 7</p>	<p>As on No. 171, but an eight dotted rosette in the loop of the <i>س</i></p> <p>PL V 15</p>
	175	1223 A.M.	<p>As on No. 174 but date <i>rrri</i></p> <p>W 84 B 65</p>	<p>As on No. 174</p>
QUARTER PAISAE.				
	176		<p>Elephant to right with depressed tail date <i>rrri</i> (in error for <i>rrri</i>) in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>W 49 B 57</p>	<p><i>حصار</i> <i>سنى</i></p> <p>A seven-dotted rosette in the loop of the <i>س</i> In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>PL V 16.</p>
	177	1	<p>Elephant to right with depressed tail date and letter (f) <i>rrri</i> (the last numeral cut away) in upper part of field. Border doubtful.</p> <p>W 43 B 56.</p>	<p><i>الحرم</i> <i>ب</i> <i>سنى حصار</i></p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p>
	178	1225 A.M.	<p>Elephant to right with depressed tail letter <i>ب</i> in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W 46 B 56</p>	<p>As on No. 177 but date <i>rrri</i> (probably in error for <i>rrri</i>) above the word <i>الحرم</i></p>

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 179	? 1226 A.M	As on No 178, but letter ٢ W 42. S 5	As on No. 177 Border doubtful.	COPPER
			Pl. V. 17.	
5 FARRUKH-YĀB ḤISĀR (CHITALDRŪG) MINT				
PAISAS				
180	1216 A.M	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date ٧١٢١ above the elephant's tail In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between. W 176 S 95	ب فرحيا حصار صرب Three dotted rosettes in upper part of field and one near the middle of the right margin In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.	
181	1217 A.M.	As on No 180, but date ٧١٢١ W. 174 S 95	As on No 180, but additional dotted rosettes across the field near its middle	
182	1218 A.M	As on No 180, but date ٧١٢١ W 174 S 93	As on No 181	
HALF-PAISAS				
183	1216 A.M	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date ٧١٢١ above the elephant's tail In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between W 89 S 75	ب فرحيا حصار صرب Two dotted rosettes in upper part of field In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between	Pl. VI. 1.

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 184	1217 A.M.	As on No. 183 but date ११११ W 85 S. 8	As on No. 183 but three dotted rosettes in upper part of field and two towards the centre.
	185	1218 A.M.	but ११११ W 87 S. 78	As on No. 184
6 KALIKŪT (CALICUT) MINT				
FAXAMS.				
GOLD	Æ 186	1315 A.M.	⌒ In a lined circle with a row of dots. W 6 S 2	1315 كلكوت In a lined circle
	187	"	As on No. 186 W 6 S 26	As on No. 186 but date ११११ Pl VI 3
PAIPAR.				
COPPER	Æ 188	1199 A.M.	Elephant to right with uplified tail. In a dotted circle W 176 S 8	1199 كلكوت Pl VI B.
	189	1200 A.M.	Elephant to right with uplified tail date 11 in upper part of field. In double-lined circle W 173 S 92	كلكوت Pl VI B. In the reverse see in No. 1 In a dotted circle with a row of dots at the top.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
				COPPER
190	1215 A. M.	As on No 189, but date $\nu\tau\tau$ In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W. 173. S. 93	As on No 189.	
191	"	As on No 190 W. 176 S. 87	As on No 189, but last letter of mint town ζ	Pl. VI. 4
QUARTER-PAISA				
192	7	Elephant to right with uplited tail W 45. S 5	کلیکوب	
7 FARRUKHĪ (FEROKE) MINT				
FANAMS				
<i>A</i> 193	1216 A. M.	ζ In a lined circle with a row of dots W 6 S 3	$\nu\tau\tau$ $\nu\tau\tau$ In a lined circle with a row of dots	GOLD Pl. VI. 5.
194	1217 A. M.	As on No 193 W. 6 S 27	As on No 193, but date $\nu\tau\tau$	

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
DOUBLE-PAISA.			
COPPER Æ 195	1218 A.M.	Elephant advancing to right, with trunk upraised as in the act of saluting, date 1181 above the tail which is depressed above the elephant a flag with a star enclosed in a square and outside the latter a row of dashes Traces of a lined circle at the margin. W 342 S. 13	عماني فرقي قرب دار السلطنت Field plain Traces of a lined circle at the margin. PL VI. 6
PAISAR.			
196	1217 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date 1181 in upper part of field In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W 181 S. 95	فرقي ب س Three dotted rosettes near the lower margin In a lined circle with a row of dots between.
197	1218 A.M.	As on No. 196 but date 1181 W 172. S. 97	As on No. 196 PL VI. 7
8. KHAWRSHED SAWAD (DHARWAR) MINT			
PAGODA.			
GOLD A 198	"	تاروکی سید حور سواد سنه	هو محمد الاسمان سید 1181 تو تاروکی سنه
		The initial ح of Haider is marked with the set of largest in the top line In a lined circle with a row of dots. W 101 S. Traces of a lined circle at the	A few small dots near the top line In a lined circle with a row of dots. PL VI. 8

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
				Ruin
Æ 188	1218 A. M.	محمد احمد دس دو حہا است ح سر روشن رستم حیدر اما شد سواد سال شتا حور سے ۸۱۲۱	دو الو الساٹان حیدر تاریخ سال سع العادل حاوس سع سیوم بہاری سے ۸ حور In a lined circle with a row of dots	SILVER
		In a lined circle with a row of dots W. 178 S. 1		Pl. VI 9.
				PAISA
Æ 200	1217 A. M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date ۱۲۱۷ above the elephant's tail In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 172. S. 3	سواد شید حور ب صر Three marks resembling arrow-heads in field In a lined circle with dots arranged in groups of three each.	COPPER
				Pl. VI. 10.
9. <u>KHĀLIQĀBĀD</u> (DINDIGUL) MINT				
				HALF-PAISA
201	"	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date ۱۲۱۷ in upper part of field In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.	حلق آباد صر In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between	
		W. 82. S. 67		Pl. VI. 11.

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER			
Æ			
QUARTER-PAISAS.			
202	1215 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplified tail date 1170 (for 1110) in upper part of field. In a lined circle with short oblique lines. W 40 S 32	حالی آباد عرب In a lined circle with short oblique lines. PL VI. 12
203		Elephant to right with uplified tail date 1171 (for 1111) in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with short oblique lines between. W 39 S 53	As on No. 202 In a double-lined circle with short oblique lines between.
10 ZAFARĀBĀD (GURRAMKONDA) MINT			
HALY PAISA.			
204	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplified tail date 1171 in upper part of field No border visible W 88 S -	ظفرآباد عرب Dotted rosettes in field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. PL VI 13
205	1218 A.M.	As on No 204 but date 1171 W 97 S 67	As on No. 204
11 NAZARĀR (MYSORE) MINT			
HALY PAISA.			
206	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplified tail: date 1171 above the elephant's tail. In a double lined circle with a row of dots between W 8 S 4	نزار عرب In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between PL VI 14

V. KRISHNA RÂJA WODEYAR

A.D. 1799-1868

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PAGODA				
A 207	—	?	Figures of Śiva and Pārvatī seated W. 51.5 S. 49	श्री Śrī कृष्णराज Kṛishnarāja जा jā Pl. VI. 15.
RUPIAS				
R 208	MySoro	1222 A.H.	... سایه فصل شاه عالم با... د درخت کت Dotted rosettes in field W. 178.5. S. 9	مانوس میم ۶۴ سه خلوس ب مر مہی سو A crescent to left of regnal year Dotted rosettes in field
209	"	1227 A.H.	As on No 208, but date W. 176.5 S. 89	As on No. 208, but regnal year 10 Pl. VII. 1.
210	"	?	but " ۴ W. 176.5 S. 88	but " ۶۴

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A 211	Mysore	HALF RUPEE.	
			<p style="text-align: center;"> <u>فصل ساد عالم</u> <u>ك هـ</u> Dotted rosettes in field. W 89 S 65 </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> <u>مس</u> <u>س۱</u> <u>س۱</u> <u>س۱</u> A crescent to left of regnal year Dotted rosettes in field. Pl VII 2. </p>
	212	1	<p style="text-align: center;"> <u>فصل ساد عالم</u> <u>د نر هـ</u> Dotted rosettes in field. W 43 S 54 </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> <u>مس</u> <u>س۱</u> <u>س۱</u> A crescent to left of regnal year Dotted rosettes in field. Pl VII 3 </p>
		1214 A II	<p>Figure of Chāmunelli dancing facing front. In a dotted circle W 43. S. 54</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> <u>کس راج</u> <u>۱۲۱۴</u> <u>س۱</u> <u>س۱</u> <u>س۱</u> In a dotted circle Pl VII 4. </p>
	214	1213 A II	<p>As on No 213 W 43 S 53</p>	<p>As on No. 213 but date 1213</p>
	215	1214 A II	<p>W 41 S S 57</p>	<p>1214</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 216	Mysore	11248 A.D.	As on No 213 W. 41. S. 55	As on No 213, but date 11248 (the numeral 4 is somewhat doubtful)	SILVER
ONE-EIGHTH RUPEE					
217	?	?	Figure of Chāmundi dancing, facing front In a dotted circle. W. 21.5. S. 11	ಮ ಯರಿ ಮ (Mayilhana, Kan) In a dotted circle. Pl. VII. 5	
ONE-SIXTEENTH RUPEE					
218	?	?	Figure of Chāmundi dancing, facing front In a dotted circle. W. 13.5. S. 31	ಮ ಯರಿ ಮ (Mayilhana, Kan) In a dotted circle Pl. VII. 7	
TWENTY CASH.					
AE 219	?	?	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed in upper part of field by (Sri, Kan) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a dotted circle W. 136 S. 84.	ಮಯರಿಕಾ ಮಯಪತ್ತು XX CASH (Mayili Kāsu yppattu, Kan) In a dotted circle	COPPER
220	?	?	As on No 219. W. 142 S. 84.	As on No. 219, but XXSASH	
221	?	?	" W. 141. S. 78	but " XX2A2 Pl. VII. 6.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 222	1	1	As on No. 219 In a lined circle with a row of dots. W 138 S 88.	As on No. 219, but with ॐ (Om, Kan.) above the first line of inscription. In a lined circle with a row of dots. PL VII 8
	223	1	1	Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail de- pressed above the elephant by (Śrī Kan.) with sun and moon and ಮುಂಡ (Om mund Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots. W 136 S 9	<u>ಶ್ರೀ</u> <u>ಮುಂಡ</u> <u>ಮುಂಡ</u> (Kṛishna mayūṭi Kṛṣṇa yppattu Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots. PL VII 9
	224	1	1	As on No 223 W 138 S 9	As on No 223 but xx(2p)
TRY CASE					
	225	1	1	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed (in upper part of field by (Śrī Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a lined circle with a row of dots. W 131 S 80	ॐ ಮುಂಡ ಮುಂಡ (Om, mayūṭi Kṛṣṇa to Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots.

COPPER

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 226	?	?	<p>Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed above the elephant ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (Chāmundi, Kan)</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots</p> <p>W 70 S 7</p>	<p>ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಯಲಿಕಾ ಸುಹತ್ತು X CASH (Krishna, mayīlī Kāsu hattū, Kan)</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots</p> <p>Pl. VII. 10.</p>
227	?	?	<p>Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed above the elephant the sun and moon.</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots</p> <p>W 41 5 S 58</p>	<p>ಶ್ರೀ Śrī ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾ Krishna rā ಜಾ jā</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots</p> <p>Pl VII. 11.</p>
228	?	?	<p>Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed in upper part of field ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī Kan) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right</p> <p>Traces of a dotted circle</p> <p>W. 33 S 5</p>	<p>V CASH ಮಯಲಿಕಾ ಸು ೫ (Mayīlī Kāsu 5, Kan)</p> <p>Traces of a dotted circle</p>
229	?	?	<p>Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed above the elephant ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (Chāmundi, Kan)</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots</p> <p>W 34 S 5</p>	<p>ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಯಲಿ ಕಾಸು ೫ (Krishna, mayīlī Kāsu 5, Kan)</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse			
COPPER	A	Mysore	1	TWENTY FIVE CASH			
				Lion to left facing front with right foreleg and tail uplified above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (Sri, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಮಂಡಿ (Mundi, Kan.) In a double-lined circle and row of dots between W 1685 S 105	In centre ಶ್ರೀ (Krishna Kan.). In a lined circle. In margin ಮಯಿ ಕಡೆ 25 ಕಾಶ (Mayi Kade 25 Kan.) XX CASH مربي مهی سر In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. PL VII 12.		
				231	1	As on No 230. W 173 S 95	As on No. 230 but REAR XXX
				232	1	TWELVE AND A HALF CASH Lion to left facing front with right foreleg and tail uplified above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (Sri Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right In a double-lined circle and row of dots between W 88 S 69	ಶ್ರೀ (Krishna Kan.) مربي مهی سر 12 1/2 kan.) In a double lined circle at 1 row of dots between. PL VII 13
233	1	SIX AND A QUARTER CASH Lion to left facing front with right foreleg and tail uplified above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (Sri Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. W 41 S 5	ಶ್ರೀ (Krishna Kan.) مربي مهی سر In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. PL VII 14				

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 234	Mysore	1834 A D	<p style="text-align: center;">TWENTY CASH.</p> <p>Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮಂಡಿ (Chā-mundi, Kan) below the lion the date 1834 In a lined circle with a row of dots</p> <p>W 138 S .88</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p> <p>In centie ಕೃಷ್ಣ (Krishna, Kan) مہی سور صرب In margin ಮಯಿಲಕಾಸು ೨೦ (Mayīl Kāsu 20, Kan) MILAY XX CASH</p>
235	„	1835 A.D	<p>As on No. 234, but date 1835</p> <p>W 131 S 86.</p>	<p>As on No 234, but MEILEE for MILAY</p>
236	„	1836 A D	<p>but „ 1836</p> <p>W 140 5 S 85</p>	<p>As on No 235.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl VIII. 15.</p>
237	„	1839 A D	<p>„ 1839</p> <p>W 138. S 82</p>	<p>„</p>
238	„	1841 A D	<p>„ 1841</p> <p>W 141 S 8</p>	<p>„</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER Æ				
339	Mysore	1833 A.D.	<p>Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted above the lion's head (Sri, Kan.) with sun to left of this and the moon to right below the lion the date 1833</p> <p>In a lined serrated circle</p> <p>W 68 S 69</p>	<p>ಶ್ರೀ (Krishna, Kan.) 10 ಸುರ ಕರ</p> <p>In a lined serrated circle</p> <p>PL VIII 16</p>
340		1834 A.D.	<p>As on No. 239 but date 1834</p> <p>W 69 S 73</p>	As on No. 239
341		1837 A.D.	<p>but 1837</p> <p>W 69 5. S 66</p>	but 01 for 10
342		1838 A.D.	<p>1838</p> <p>W 69 S 68</p>	As on No. 241
343		1841 A.D.	<p>1841</p> <p>W 67 S 7</p>	As on No. 239
344	"	1842 A.D.	<p>1842</p> <p>W 67 S "</p>	As on No. 241

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
Æ 245	Mysore	1843 A D	As on No 239, but date 1843 W. 67 S 65	As on No. 241	
FIVE CASH.					
246	„	1833 A D	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted above the lion the (Śrī, Kan) with sun to left of this and the moon to right below the lion the date 1833 Traces of a dotted circle outside W 34 5. S 48	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (Krishna, (Kan) مہی سور 5 صرب In a lined circle with a row of dots Pl. VIII. 17.	
247	„	1834 A.D	As on No 246, but date 1834 W. 35 S. 5	As on No. 246	
248	„	1836 A D	but „ 1836 W. 34 5 S 53	„	
249	„	1837 A.D	„ 1837 W 34. S 55	„ In a serrated lined circle	
250	„	1838 A D	„ 1838 W. 33 S. 52	As on No 246	

	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER.	Æ				
	251	Mysore	1839 A.D.	As on No. 246 but date 1839 W 33 S. 52.	As on No. 246. In a dotted circle.
	252		1840 A.D.	but 1840 W 31 5 S 51	As on No. 246.
	253		1841 A.D.	" 1841 W 34 S 48	"
	254		1842 A.D.	1842 W 36 S 5	"
	255		1843 A.D.	" 1843 W 33 1/2 S 53	"
				TWO AND A HALF CASH	
	256		1831 A.D.	Lion to left facing front with right foreleg and tail uplifted; below the lion the date 1831 ¹ W 1 S 6	ಶ್ರೀ (Kṛishṇa has.) "سورج" سورج PL. VIII 39

¹ The coin retained by the British Museum with the inscription "Lion to left facing front with right foreleg and tail uplifted; below the lion the date 1831" is a half cash of the same type as the two and a half cash.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
Æ 257	Mysore	1839 A.D.	As on No. 256, but date 1839.	As on No. 256	
	,		W. 16. S. 44.		
258	„	1840 A.D	but „ 1840		
			W 16. S .4		
259	„	1843 A D	„ 1843		
			W 16 S 42		

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTH INDIAN COINS

INTRODUCTION

The coins here catalogued are arranged in four groups —

- I. Coins issued by the French Compagnie des Indes
- II. Coins of the East India Company,
- III. Coins of Travancore, Cochin, and Pudukkottai States,
- IV. A coin of one of the Āli Rājas of Cannanore.

The coins of the first series, with the exception of a good set of rupees, are by no means representative of the issues from the Pondicherry mint. Those of the East India Company exhibit still greater deficiencies and are practically confined to the silver coins issued nominally from the Arcot mint and the one-fifth rupees which circulated on the Malabar Coast. The coins of Mysore are dealt with separately in this volume those of Travancore and Cochin comprise only a few of the more modern types, and some coins from the former State have already appeared in the first volume of this Catalogue. These and other South Indian coins, notably some of the gold pagodas are figured on Plate XXX of that volume.

The French obtained the right to coin rupees from Nawāb Dost Ali Khān of Arcot in 1736 and the actual coinage commenced at Pondicherry in December of that year (*Duury of Ananda Ranga Pillai* vol 1 p 8) i e in the year 1149 A.H., or the nineteenth year of the reign of Muhammad Shāh. These rupees, which bear the distinctive mark of a crescent were continued in the reigns of Ahmad Shāh Ālamgir II and Shāh Ālam II except during the periods 1761-3 1778-83 1793-1802, and 1803-16 when Pondicherry was in British occupation. After the last restoration of the town coinage was resumed in 1817 and the rupees from this period onwards up to 1839 when the mint was finally closed bear the date 1221 A.H. and the forty fifth or last regnal year of Shāh Ālam (A.D. 1806). The same inscription is met with on the obverse of these coins in the case of the first three emperors while a different one is met with in those of Shāh Ālam the reverse inscription is the same in all. The collection does not contain any examples of the half or other divisions of the rupee and it may be added that these coins are still unrepresented in the *Maṣraṭ* Museum.

One of the most interesting coins in the collection is the large copper rupee (No 34) which bears the inscription *Ṣayyid al-Mulk al-Maṣraṭ* (Sultan of Malabar) on the obverse and *Ṣayyid al-Mulk al-Maṣraṭ* (Sultan of Malabar) on the reverse.

It differs from all the other coins of the Pondicherry mint in having a milled edge, and the size of the flan enables the entire inscription to be shown on each side. The rarity of this coin suggests that it may have been prepared experimentally, and in any case the distinctive peculiarities would probably handicap its use among people who were accustomed to thick unmilled coins. The Mahé fanams, of which five went to a rupee, exhibit on the obverse the quaint legend فرانس کپنی (Fians Kanpani = French Company), while the reverse bears the Hindustani name of the mint-town بھلچری (Bhulcheri = Pondicherry), the letter P and the date.

The Indo-French copper coins are represented by three dudus or four-kas pieces and a single-kas, all bearing the name of the mint-town in Tamil on the reverse. The only single-kas in the collection belongs to a type which is attributed by Zay to the Dutch, during their occupation of Pondicherry from 1693 to 1698, because it bears the so-called Kālī symbol which appears on the Negapatam copper coins. This device, which is possibly a very degenerate representation of the human figure found on many Chola, Pandyan, and Ceylon coins, was perhaps copied by the Dutch from the Tanjore gold fanams, but as the coin in question is still met with in considerable numbers it appears not unlikely that it was a true French issue.

The coins of the East India Company without date or indication of the mint, although they were all issued from Madras, consist of the single and half-fanams first struck during the reign of Charles II, and a small selection of the series with value expressed in English, Persian, Tamil, and Telugu, which appeared between 1807 and 1812. The two-anna piece (No 7) is noticeable on account of its rarity.

The Company obtained permission to coin Arcot rupees from the Nawāb Sadutalla Khān Bahādur, Subah of Arcot, in November 1742, but the right does not appear to have been exercised till 1759, as the earliest coins bear the name of 'Ālamgīr II and the sixth year of his reign. The thick unmilled rupee was probably in circulation from the latter date till its supersession by the oblique milled coins, early in the nineteenth century. The exact date on which the oblique or earliest milling was introduced has not been recorded, but it was followed in 1818 by the indented-cord variety. All the Arcot coins minted at Madras bear the lotus flower mint-mark, while the set issued from 1823 to 1825 at the Calcutta mint carries a cinquefoil, the larger coins of this issue are provided with straight milling, but in the two- and one-anna pieces it is oblique. Attention may be directed to two of the coins of the Arcot series (Nos 13 and 17), in which there is an error in the date. It will be seen that while the old Arcot rupee weighed 177 grains, the oblique milled rupee was as much as ten grains in excess of this, and finally in the coins struck from 1818

onwards the weight was reduced to 180 grains. The coin numbered 21 is of quarter rupee size, but weighs only 28½ grains and is perhaps a proof, the rupee No. 11 and half rupee No. 19 possibly belong to the same category and were in all probability not issued for use.

The silver coins which circulated on the Malabar Coast were struck at Bombay and like the Mahé fanam already referred to were equivalent in value to one-fifth of a rupee. They comprise two varieties which were issued in 1799 and 1805 respectively for Tellicherry and a third older type without direct evidence of locality which is usually attributed to Cannanore, though it probably had a wider circulation. This last coin appears to have been first issued during the reign of Muhammad Shāh, and a specimen bearing the date 1181 A.H. (A.D. 1719) and the mint name *مبئی* (Mumbai = Bombay) is known (*vide* S. Lane-Poole, *Coins of the Moghul Emperors of Hindustan in the Brit Mus.*, Pl. XXXI No. 68).¹

The small series of Native State coins presents few features of interest those of Travancore are all modern while those of Cochin have already been described by Sir Walter Elliot. Of the latter State there are two varieties of double- and single-puttans, viz. an earlier type coined from about 1790 onwards with the curious arrangement of lines and dots met with on the well known *varāṇṣya* gold fanams which has been variously interpreted as representing a cannon and shot a plough or the signs of the zodiac and a later type coined in 1856-8 with the figure of Śiva. The two Pudukkottai coins, which represent the complete coinage of this State consist of an earlier variety minted locally and a later one coined in England since about 1890 each being equal in value to one twentieth of an anna. Although the language of the State is Tamil the coins bear a Telugu inscription copied from some of the small Nayaka coins which previously had an extensive circulation in the neighbouring parts of Southern India.

The Āṭi Rājas or lords of the deep² so called from their sovereignty over the Laccadive Islands were Muhammadan chiefs of some importance at Cannanore on whom the above title is said to have been conferred in the middle of the sixteenth century. Their silver coins which frequently bear Hinduised date were according to Varendon, issued at any rate as early as 1531 and as late as 1788 like the earlier East India Company and French Malabar ones with which they no doubt competed their value was evidently of

I. COINS ISSUED BY THE FRENCH COMPAGNIE DES INDES

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
		1. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF MUHAMMAD <u>SHĀH</u>		
		A H 1131-1161	A D 1719-1748.	
R 1	— 24	.. محمد شاه نادر شاه عار ك سكه مبار	مانوس ميمت ۳۲۴ سنة خلوس صرب اركان	SILVER
2	115- 25	As on No 1, but ۱۱۹- to right of top line W 176 5 S 89	As on No 1, but regnal year ۲۹ Pl. VIII 1	
3	— 26	As on No. 1 W. 175 5. S 87	but ۲۶	
		2 RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF AHMAD <u>SHĀH</u>		
		A H 1161-1167	A D 1748-1754	
4	— 1	احمد شاه بهادر نادر شاه عار ك سكه مبار	مانوس ميمت احد سنة خلوس صرب اركان	
		W 172. S 95		

	Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A 5	— 2	As on No 4 W 175 2 S 1 00	As on No 4, but regnal year r PL VIII 2
	6	11641 3	As on No. 4, but date 1117 (1) above top line on left. W 174 S 95	but "
	7	— 4	As on No. 4 W 174 2 S 98	" "
	8	— 5	W 175 5 S 95	" "
	9	— 6	W 175 S 95	" "
	10	116— —	As on No 4 but date above top line on left W 155 5 S 90	
			3 RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF ALAMGIR II A.H. 1167-1173 A.D. 1754-1760	
	11	— 1	عزیز نہد ۲۰ سکہ W 171 5 S 95	سکہ سکہ سکہ سکہ سکہ PL VIII 3

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
12	— 2	As on No 11 W. 177 8 S. 96.	As on No 11, but regnal year r
13	11-- 3	As on No 11, but date 11-- to right of upper line Part of a lined border W. 173 S 99	but ” ”
14	— 4	As on No 11. W. 176 5. S 94	” ”
<p>4 RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF SHĀH ‘ĀLAM II</p> <p>A H 1173-1221 A D 1759-1806</p>			
15	”	حامی دین الله محمد شاه سایه فضل شاه عالم ناد سکه رد بر هفت کشور W 175 5 S 1 00	مانوس میمب ۳۴ سمة حلوس صرب ارکاب
16	— 5	As on No 15 W 173 5 S 96	As on No 15, but regnal year 8
17	— 8	” W 174 S 99	” ”

SILVER

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R 18	1183 9	As on No. 15 but date 1183 under 3.50 W 160 S. 90	As on No. 15 but regnal year 1
	19	1184 9	As on No. 18 but date 1184 W 175 S 98	As on No. 18
	20	1184 10	As on No. 19 but date --- W 175 5 S 98	As on No. 15 but regnal year 1
	21	1185 10	As on No. 18 but date 1185 W 174 S 99	As on No. 20 Part of a lined border
	22	1186 11	but " " W 174 5 S 95	As on No. 15 but regnal year 11
	23	1187 12	" " W 160 S 95	but "
	24	1188 13	" " W 1 S 9	" PL VIII 4
	25	1189 14	" " W 175 S 9	"

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
AR 26	1190 15	As on No 18, but date 119. W 177 8 S 97.	As on No 15, but regnal year 10	
27	1191 16	but " 1191 W 177 S 96	but " 119 Part of a lined border	
28	1197 22	" -119 W 176 8 S. 97	As on No 15, but regnal year 11	
29	1199 24	" 1199 W. 174. S .96.	" 1199	
30	1200 25	" 1200 W 178 S. 92.	" 1200	
31	1201 26	" 1201 W 175 5 S 97	" 1201	
32	1202 27	" 1202 W. 177 S 90	" 1202	
33	1203 28	" 1203 W. 173 8 S 90	" 1203	

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 40	1738 A D	س مرا کپس	۱۷۳۸ سس P پهلاچر	SILVER
		W 34 S 52	Letter P for Pondicherry	
41	1750 A D	As on No 40 W. 34 5 S. 55	As on No 40, but date ۱۷۵۰. PI VIII 5.	
42	1751 A D	” W 35 8 S 55	(۱۷)۵۱	
6 COINS STRUCK FOR PONDICHERRY				
Æ 43	?	Large fleur-de-lis W 58 S 60	Tamil inscription in three lines, with a dividing line between the first and second lines புது Pudru சுஹ் chhē ந் n PI VIII. 6.	COPPER
44	?	As on No 43, but fleur-de-lis smaller W 61 2 S. 60.	As on No. 43	
45	1836 A D	Crowned bird (Gallic cock) facing left, with its right foot on a globe and the left on a bar Under the bar the date 1836 W 62 S 64	” PI. VIII 7.	
46	?	Unrecognizable design, perhaps a degenerate representation of a human figure W. 22 5 S 39	” Part of a dotted border	

II COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY ISSUED FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
1 COINS WITHOUT DATE OR MINT		
SILVER A 1	Half length figure of Vishnu, with an arrangement of dots on either side of the head. W 27 5 S 37	Two linked Cs. (Cipher of Charles II.) PL VIII. 10
<i>Catal. Coins Ind Mus., vol. i, Pl. XXX fig 19</i>		
2	Full length figure of Vishnu, with left hand holding a club which rests on the ground. W 18 S 34	As on No. 1
3	Gopuram of a temple with nine stars on either side surrounded by a garter with buckle on which is inscribed — HALF PAGODA نیم من پولی Part of a dotted border Oblique milling W 32 5 S 143	Erect figure of Vishnu with flaming lamps on either side surrounded by three circles of dots and the whole enclosed in a ribbon with a star. On the ribbon inscriptions in Tamil & Telugu (half a wera pa la) பெரிய வீரபாகு (Tm) వరపాక (T)
4	As on No. 3 but inscribed — QUARTER PAGODA چهار من پولی Oblique miller— W 16 3 S 10	As on No. 3 but two rows of dots around the figure & 11 stars — சென்னை தென்னை PL VIII. 9

Metal No	Obverse	Reverse	
R 5	A garter with buckle on which is inscribed — DOUBLE FANAM. In centre دو فلم Oblique milling W 26 8. S 60	Ribbon with forked ends above, separated by a star, on which is இரண்டு பணம் ('two panams') In centre in two lines రెండు రూకలు ('two rūkalu')	SILVER
6	As on No 5, but on garter FANAM, and in centre فلم Oblique milling W 11 8 S 45	As on No 5, but on ribbon பணம் ('panam') and in centre రూక ('rūka')	PL. VIII. 11.
7	As on No 5, but on garter TWO ANNAS, and in centre, in two lines, دو آنه روپيه Part of a dotted border Oblique milling W 22 8 S 65	As on No 5, but on ribbon இரண்டு அணா ('two annas'), and in centre, in two lines రెండు అనాలు ('two annas') Part of a dotted border	

2 COINS OF THE ARCOT MINT

MUHR

A 8	<p>1172</p> <p>عرير الدين محمد عالم گير</p> <p>نادر شاه عار</p> <p>سکه مبار</p> <p>Dotted rim on face Indented cord milling</p> <p>W 180 5 S 1 10</p>	<p>مادوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>۶</p> <p>سده خلوس</p> <p>صرون</p> <p>ارکاب</p> <p>Dotted rim on face Lotus mint-mark before regnal year</p>	GOLD
---------------	---	--	-------------

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	RUFELS	
AR 9	As on No. 8 but only central portion of inscription on the coin No milling W 177 S 84	As on No. 8 but only central portion of inscription on the coin.
10	As on No. 8. A single-lined border Oblique milling W 187 5 S 108	As on No. 8 A single-lined border PL VIII. 9
11	Dotted rim on face Oblique milling not reaching the edge. W 177 S 110	Dotted rim on face
12	Dotted rim on face Indented cord milling W 180 75 S 110	"
13	As on No. 8 but date is 1 in error for 1111 Dotted rim on face Indented cord milling W 181 S 110	
14	As on No. 8 Dotted rim on face (the date is 1111) Struck by muller W 180 S 110	As on No. 8 but the m. mark is 1111 Dotted rim on face (the date is 1111) Struck by muller

Metal No	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-RUPEES.		
R		SILVER
15	As on No 8 A single-lined border. Oblique milling W. 90 75. S 88	As on No 8 A single-lined border.
16	" Dotted rim on face. Indented cold milling. W. 91 25 S 85	" Dotted rim on face.
17	As on No 8, but date 1171 in error for 1172 Dotted rim on face Indented cold milling W 89 75 S. 85	"
18	As on No 8. Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated). Straight milling W 90 75 S 84	As on No 8, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil instead of a lotus Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated)
19	As on No 18, but broader rim. W 91 S 91.	As on No 18, but broader rim
QUARTER-RUPEES		
20	1172 شاه ناد سسکه عالم گیر A single-lined border Oblique milling W 46 25. S. 67	۶ سه صرب ارکات A single-lined border Lotus mint-mark before regnal year PL. VIII 12 L 2

	Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	21	As on No. 20 <i>A much thinner coin than No. 20</i> W 28 25 S. 66	As on No. 20
	22	Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling W 44 76 S. 69	Dotted rim on face.
	23	Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated). Straight milling W 44 76 S. -0-	As on No. 20 but the mint mark a cinquefoil instead of a lotus Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated).
	ONE EIGHTEEN RUPEES		
	24	As on No. 20 A single-lined border Oblique milling W 22 2 S 50	As on No. 20 A single lined border
	25	Part of a single-lined border Oblique milling W 22 S -0	As on No. 20 but the mint mark a cinquefoil.
	ONE-SIXTEENTH RUPEE		
	26	As on No. 20 A single-lined border Oblique milling W 10 8 S. 10	As on No. 20 A single-lined border

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 27		As on No 20 A single-lined border Oblique mulling W 10 5 S 42	As on No 20, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil A single-lined border.
SILVER			
3. COINS ISSUED FOR USE ON THE MALABAR COAST			
TELLICHERRY ONE-FIFTH RUPEES			
28	1214 A H 1799 A D	T ۹۹ (?) سسه ۱۲۱۳ In a dotted circle W. 33 5 S 50.	حلوس صرب نالچری In a dotted circle Pl. VIII. 13.
29	1805 A D	A weighing-scale with the T between the suspended parts The date 1805 below W. 33 5 S. 52	شاه عا حلوس
ONE-FIFTH RUPEE (?).			
30	?	حلوس W 34 8. S. 50	شا 5 .. The numeral 5 is probably intended to indicate the value of the coin (5 = 1 Rupee)

III. COINS OF SOUTH INDIAN NATIVE STATES

Metal		Date	Obverse	Reverse
I TRAVANCORE				
SILVER	R			
	1	1889 A.D.	Śaṅkhā or conch-shell within a wreath, around which is an inscription in Malayalam (Tiru vidānkūr ara rūpi 1064). Dotted rim on face. Straight milling	HALF RUPEE 1889 (in three lines) within a wreath around which is RAMA YENMA TRAVANCORE Dotted rim on face
			W 83.5 S 95.	PL VIII 14
	2	1906- A.D.	As on No. 1 but incription Tiruvīdānkūr kāl rūpi. Dotted rim on face Straight milling	As on No. 1 but 1 rupee 1082 (in three lines). (1082 Malabar Rupee = 10 1906-) Dotted rim on face
			W 41.2 S 78	
	3		Śaṅkhā within a circle sur- rounded by a wreath. Dotted rim on face No milling	Letters RV in pottu-rām with in a dotted circle above which is RAMA YENMA and in Mal pottu-rām A dotted circle at the bottom
			W 23 S 6.	PL VIII 16
COPPER	4		As on No 3	As on No 3 but in pottu-rām and Mal pottu-rām
			W 1.4 S 1.0	PL VIII 18
	6			As on No 3 but in pottu-rām and Mal pottu-rām
			W 1.4 S 1.0	

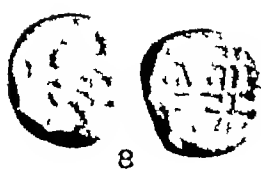
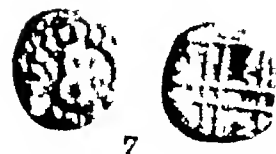
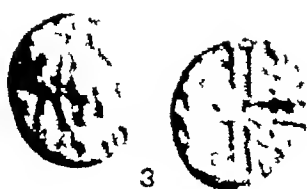
Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
As 6		As on No. 3. W. 39 S. 69	COPPER As on No 3 but 100R CASH and <i>Mal nālu kāu</i>
7		Śankhā within a circle from which eight rays proceed to the margin A raised edge W. 88. S 11	<i>Mal oru kīsu</i> (one cash) in two lines A raised edge
The last five coins were struck in 1076 V I (A D 1900)			
2 COCHIN			
As 8		Object like the letter J lying on its side, with twelve dots (in three rows of four) below and the sun and moon and two or three additional dots above.	SILVER Arrangement of lines and dots, the central part of which perhaps represents a Śankhā
		W. 15.5 S 43	Pl. VIII. 17
9		As on No 8 W. 5 S 26	As on No 8
10		Figure of Śiva seated W 15.5 S 43	"
11		As on No 10 W 8.2 S 30	"

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 12		<p>3 PUDUKKOTTAI</p> <p>Seated figure of Brahmadamba (Pārvatī) within a dotted circle.</p> <p>W 17.6 S 39</p>	<p>The Telugu word <i>విజయ</i> (victory) in two lines within a plain circle</p> <p>PL VIII. 19</p>
	18		<p>As on No. 12 With a raised edge</p> <p>W 20 S 48</p>	<p>As on No. 12 A raised edge</p>

IV ĀLI RĀJA OF CANNANORE

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Al 1		<p>آلى راجا</p> <p>آلى راجا</p> <p>W 31.4 S 58</p>	<p>آلى راجا</p> <p>11 (11/11)</p> <p>11 A H 1731</p> <p>PL VIII 19</p>

Harden *Numis. Orient.*, Pl II p. 634





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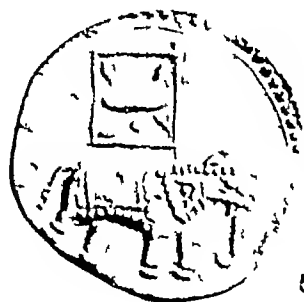
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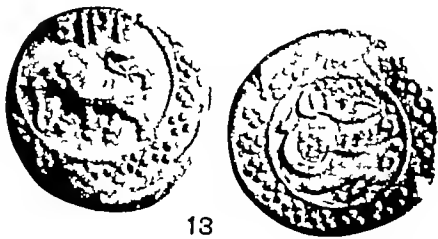
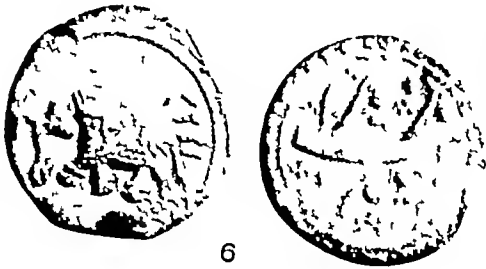
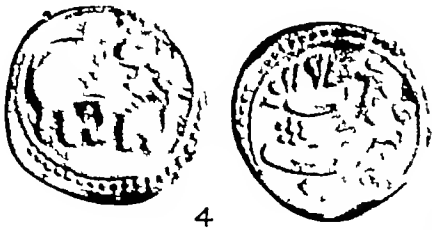


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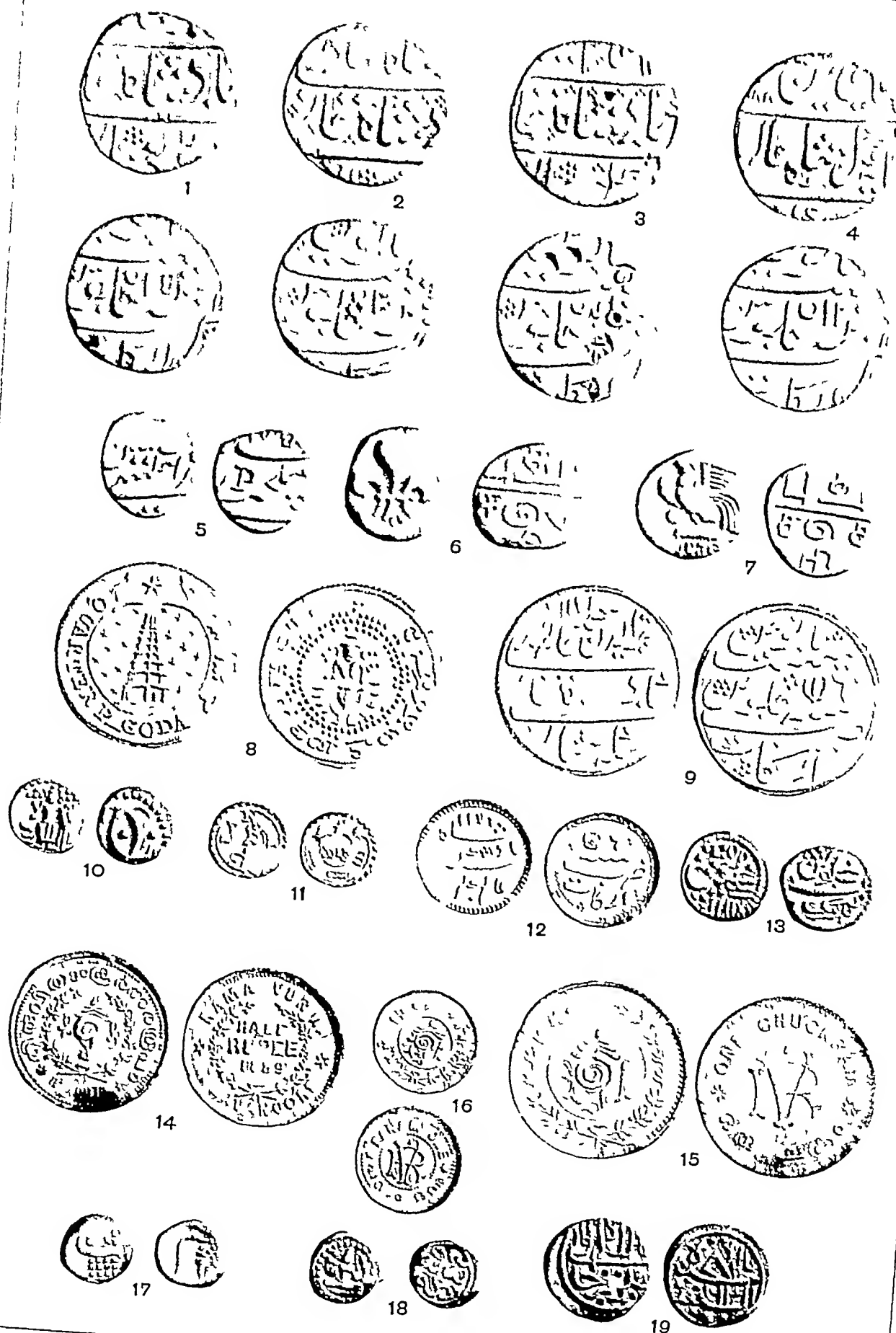


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FRENCH AND ENGLISH ETC.: TRAVANCORE,
COCHIN, PUDUKOTTAI, CANNANORE

SECTION III

**COINS OF WESTERN INDIA,
RAJPUTANA, AND CENTRAL INDIA**

BY

WILLIAM H. VALENTINE

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

THE coins described in this Section of the Catalogue are those struck at the mints of the various Native States in the Bombay Presidency and Western India generally, Rajputana and Central India. The series is far from being complete but is fairly representative, although some of the smaller States are still unrepresented in the collection

These coins have been much neglected in the past, when information could have been more easily gathered, numismatists therefore owe a big debt of gratitude to James T Prinsep for his essay entitled 'Useful Tables' published in 1834 by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Since Prinsep's day, the neglect by other writers on Indian coins of this series has lost much information which can probably never be regained

The decline of the Mughal Empire and the corresponding rise first of the Marāthās, and then of British power, marks the beginning of the period when the Native States began to issue their own coins, although some of the Hindu States may claim a greater antiquity, a century and a half practically covers the period of issue of the coins in this volume

The right of striking coins had been jealously guarded by the Mughal rulers, but as their power declined the States that arose gradually assumed the right of striking their own currency. For economic perhaps as much as political reasons, these coins were at first issued in the prevailing Imperial type, usually that of Shāh 'Ālam, with the addition of a characteristic ornament or letter. This fact constitutes one of the most serious of the difficulties in allocating these coins, for it is not till nearly the end of the Mughal empire that the Emperor's name disappears from the coins of States which had long ceased to owe any allegiance to him. The types were frequently continued long after the death of the Mughal Emperor, and we have frequently impossible combinations of regnal and Hijra dates

Less difficulty is experienced in attributing those currencies, chiefly of a later date, which bear the name and titles of the local rulers, &c, sometimes in several languages. Some inscriptions are bi-lingual, and in one case (Jāora) tri-lingual, the three different eras of Samvat, Hijra, and Anno Domini are sometimes inscribed on the same coin, and the date of each era is written in its own distinctive

numerals. In this matter of dates many other anomalies exist for example, the coins of Karauli State have the date A.D. in Persian numerals, these characters also being used for a date in the Samvat era on a coin of Indore. As the die used was regularly much larger than the flan it is very usual to find the most necessary part of the legend omitted from a coin namely the mint name which is in most cases either at the extreme top or bottom of the die.

A further difficulty arises when the type of coin struck in one State is closely imitated by its neighbour. This occurs, for example in the Bundi Kotah series. The imitation of an older coin with the addition of a word or two is not unusual.

In Kutch and Kathiawar the coins of the later Sultans of Gujarat were adopted Kutch using the type of Mahmud Shah while Nawagar and Porbandar took for their currency that of Muzaffar Shah III a Nagari inscription in the exergue indicating the actual issuer of the coin.

The ornaments in the field of a coin are sometimes an aid to its identification. Although many of the coins are identifiable from these too great a reliance must not be put upon them. The mark or ornament most frequently met with is the trident or trisul of Siva but flags, sceptres and swords are in great favour. The imperial umbrella or canopy is found on many and was significant of the close affinity of the State using it to the paramount power formerly Mughal but latterly British. Other insignia of royalty found on the coins form a distinguishing feature and in many cases denote a particular ruler each ruler having his own special symbol. The coins of Bikanir State are a good instance of this the later issues having some five or six symbols, each one being typical of a different ruler.

The growth of British influence among the Native States is generally traceable on their coins. As far back as 1819 Bhawalpur State struck coins with the name of the British Agent in charge there to show its loyalty. Bhartpur in 1858 issued coins with the head of Queen Victoria and her name and titles in Persian around whilst in 1867 Bundi began a series, issued for several years on which the words Queen Victoria were inscribed and the Christian religion given. During the next decade the paramount power was recognized on the coins of many States. The inscription in both Persian and Sanskrit acknowledged Her Majesty Victoria as Queen of India as *Kaisar-i-Hind* (Empress of India). The practice continued in the reign of Edward VII.

There are at present one hundred Native States the coins of which are

nearly all of them claimed the right of striking their own money after their adhesion to Britain. This right was conceded to those who could vindicate their claim, but the numberless currencies in circulation caused much inconvenience. For a long time a uniform currency was demanded by traders. The Indian Government, therefore, in 1876, passed an Act in which they offered to strike, free of charge, coins for the Native States where the metal was sent for that purpose by the States to the Government mints. These coins were to be of a weight and fineness uniform with the British Indian currency, and were to be considered as legal tender anywhere in India. At this period thirty-four States still retained the privilege of coining, but Alwar and Bikanir alone accepted the conditions of the Act before its expiry, in 1893. The closing of the Government mints to free coinage, however, caused such a depreciation in the value of the Native States rupees that the Government were induced to agree to purchase at their market value the rupees of all those States who suffered thereby, on condition that they surrendered the right of coinage.

Most of them took advantage of the offer, and in answer to an inquiry of mine to the Government of India in 1913 concerning this matter, it was stated that the following States were the only ones remaining at that date which still possessed the privilege of coining their own money.

Haidarābād, Udaipur, Jaipur, Tonk, Orchhā, and Travancore in silver and copper, Kutch, Jaisalmer and Kishangarh in silver only while Gwalior, Ratlām, and the Baroda Prant struck copper coins only.

The rupee is the currency unit throughout the whole of the Native States in this section with the exception of Kutch and Kāthiāwār.

The following is the usual table

3 pāi	equal	1 paisa
12 paisa	„	1 anna.
16 annas	„	1 rupee
16 rupees	,	1 muhr

Pāis and paisa and annas (generally) are of copper, rupees are of silver, and muhrs of gold. In Kutch and Kāthiāwār, the silver kōī is in use with its subdivision of 16 copper dhinglās.

A handbook dealing fully with the subject of the coins struck and used in the Native States and written by a competent authority is greatly needed. Much good work has however been done by the writers of the undermentioned works, which, although they do not cover the whole ground, have proved of valuable assistance in the preparation of this Catalogue, and as I have made full use of them I am anxious to acknowledge my indebtedness to their authors.

J Prinsep. *Useful Tables*. J A S B 1834

Captain W W Webb *Currencies of Rajpūtāna* Westminster 1893

Chas. J Rodgers. *Official Catalogues of Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta and Punjab Museum Lahore.*

Dr A. F. R. Hoernle. *Notes on Coins of Native States* J A S B 1897

Dr O Codrington *Coinages of Kutch and Kathiawār* Num Chron., 1898

Dr G P Taylor *Baroda Coins of the last six Gujjaras* J A S B., 1912

A Master I C S *Post Mughal Coins of Ahmadabad* J A S B 1914

Justice M G Ranade. *Currencies and Mints under Marhatta Rule.* J Bomb Br A S 1899

To this list must be added that storehouse of information *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* from whose reliable pages many interesting facts from the notes on local currencies have been culled. While some use has also been made of the same work in regard to the necessarily brief accounts of the history of each State and its system of transliteration followed the main facts and dynastic lists have been compiled from the works of the following

James Prinsep *Useful Tables* J.A.S.B 1834

M N and M N Mehta, *The Hind Rajastham* Daker 1876

Sir R Lethbridge *The Golden Book of India* London 1907

The India Office List London 1917

I am glad to place on record the obligation I am under to the writers of these works, and to acknowledge the use made of them by me. In addition to the above I must also express my obligations to the various gentlemen who have given me their personal assistance. To the late Dr O Codrington Honorary Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society for his advice on many points. Especially in the attribution of many of the Marhatta coins also for allowing me to compare some of the doubtful pieces with the rubbings made by Mr J Prinsep and by Dr Codrington's possession. To Mr John Allan Deputy Keeper of Coin British Museum and Honorary Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society for assistance in many ways. To Mr H. S. Wright F.R.S. the author of the popular *Vegetable History of the Catalogue* for help in the reading of certain words. To the Librarian of the Asiatic Society and finally to Dr F. W. Thomas Librarian of the Oxford Library for the trouble taken by him in the preparation of the Marhatta script and the Sanskrit of the

PART I

BOMBAY AND WESTERN INDIA

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BARODA

Gaikwar	Number of coins in collection				
	A D	₹	₹	₹	Total.
Ānand Rāo	1800		1	1	2
Sayājī Rāo II	1819		5	1	6
Ganpat Rāo	1847			2	2
Khande Rāo	1856		9	8	17
Malhār Rāo	1870		10	8	18
Sayājī Rāo III	1875		21	25	46
			<u>46</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>91</u>

The rulers of this Marāthā State are distinguished by the title of Gāikwārā Dāmājī, the founder of the line, being the son of a gāikwār or cowherd. He so distinguished himself at the battle of Bālāpur in Bejar, in 1721, between the forces of the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shāh and those of the Nizām-al-mulk, deposed Viceroy of the Dekkan, that the Commander-in-Chief of the Marāthā army assisting the Nizām-al-mulk appointed him his second in command and gave him the title of 'Shamsher Bahādur' (distinguished swordsman).

About two years after this event Dāmājī died, his nephew Pilājī Rāo Gāikwār succeeding him in his lieutenancy to Trimbak Rāo the Senāpatī. Their marauding expeditions in the neighbourhood of Gujarāt and collection of tolls on their own account met with the strong disapproval of the Peshwā, Bājī Rāo, the nominal ruler of the Marāthās, and in a battle fought near Baroda in 1731, the marauders and several other Marāthā chiefs who supported them were defeated and Trimbak Rāo killed. After the submission of the rebels an arrangement was made regarding the revenue accruing from the conquered territory, the infant son of Trimbak Rāo was made Senāpatī, and Pilājī constituted *Mutāliq*, or agent for the infant with the additional title of 'Sena Khās Khel' (leader of the Sovereign band). The new authority was given the entire management of affairs in Gujarāt, but had to contribute half of the revenues to the Peshwā. Thus was laid the foundation of the present State. Baroda the capital came into their hands in 1732, the same year seeing the assassination of Pilājī and the accession of his son Dāmājī Rāo Gāikwār (II).

The coins of Baroda contained in the Indian Museum begin with those issued by Ānand Rāo and one appears to be known of earlier date. The type of these coins is of a distinctive character and was continued by his immediate successors.

The legends are in Persian and give the name and titles of the Mughal emperor Muhammad Akbar II his regnal year the Hijri date and two Nāgarī characters. The first of the characters represents the initial letter of the reigning Gāikwār's name together with the sign of abbreviation, **आ** for Ānand **स** for Sayājī, **ग** for Ganpat and so on. The meaning of the second letter **ख** (kā) on Ānand's coins is obscure but the **ग** (gā) found on the coins of all the other rulers to Sayājī III is recognized as representing the initial letter Gā of Gāikwār. The scimitar occupies a prominent position on these and all other coins of Baroda.

During the reign of Sayājī II copper coins of several different types were struck in addition to the preceding but are not represented in this collection. Various symbols appear on them but all have the **स** for Sayājī. These symbols include a sunface, a circle with rays, a large flag, a flag with two streamers, a flower, a scimitar, a large leaf and one with an elephant. A further type in copper issued by Sayājī II with the legends of Muhammad Akbar has as its device on the reverse a kind of ball with vertical line which Dr G. I. Taylor in the article¹ on Baroda suggests may represent a shield or perhaps an elephant's footprint. The same type was also issued by his successors Ganpat Rāo and Khande Rāo.

After the suppression of the Indian Mutiny the Mughal emperor's name was removed from the coins and replaced by the family title of the Gāikwār, **Senā Khān Khel Shāh** her **Khān**. This change was made by Khande Rāo. Persian was at first still retained but later the same ruler issued rupees of a European type with his name and titles and motto in Marāṭhī on one side and his name in Persian on the other.

All the coins of Baroda from this time onward bear the honorific title, those of Mallhār Rāo and the early coins of Sayājī III in Persian. The later coins of this ruler have a portrait of the Gāikwār on the rupee and its fraction while the copper coins have a horse's head and scimitar as reverse type. The later coin series are entirely in Marāṭhī with a Sanskrit motto.

No gold coins have been struck at Baroda since the time of Senā Khān Khel Shāh.

1. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of India*, vol. 2, p. 101.

2. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of India*, vol. 2, p. 101.

CATALOGUE OF COINS

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">ĀNAND RĀO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A H 1215-1235 A D 1800-1819</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE</p>				
AR 1	Baroda	1234 14 A H	<p>[اکر شاہ ح]</p> <p>۱۲۳۴</p> <p>بادشاہ عار</p> <p>سکہ ما</p> <p>W 177 S 85</p>	<p>مادوس</p> <p>میمن</p> <p>آٹا[نوس</p> <p>۱۴</p> <p>سہ جاو</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>[نروڈہ]</p> <p>Scimeter pointing left above آٹا</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. IX. 1 21633</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA</p>				
Æ 2	„	1227 7 A H	<p>As on No 1, but ۱۲۲۷</p> <p>W. 151 S 7 × 72</p>	<p>As on No 1, but v</p> <p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SAYĀJĪ RĀO II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.H. 1235-1264. A D 1819-1847.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE</p>				
AR 3	„	1255 35 A H	<p>As on No. 1, but ۱۲۵۵</p> <p>W. 177 S 8</p>	<p>As on No 1, but سات in place of آٹا and date ۳۵</p> <p>Scimeter upright with point to left</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. IX. 3 21634.</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
A 10	Baroda	—	As on No. 1, but no date W. 77 S 6	As on No 9	COPPER
KHANDÉ RĀO					
			A H 1273-1287	A D. 1856-1870	
RUPEE					
R 11 12	,	1281 A H	سنة ख गा १२८१ Upright scimitar to left of insci. (11) (12) W. 176 176 S. 82 85.	سکه مار ک حاص حیل سیا شمشیر [نہادر]	SILVER
HALF RUPEE					
13	„	—	As on No 1, but undated W 87 S 62	As on No 1, but ख गा Upright scimitar over ح of حلو	
14	„	„	As on No 12 M 4 W 89 S 6	As on No 12. PL IX. 2.	
QUARTER RUPEE					
15	„	12— A H	Similar to No 12, but with 12— W. 44 S 45	As on No 12	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 16	Baroda	1278 A.H.	As on No. 12 but irva W 45 E 52	Portions of inscr, as on No. 12
	17	—	—	As on No. 12, but without date W 42 E 53	As on No 12.
COPPER	Æ 16	—	— 52 A.H.	PAISA. Portions of inscr as on No. 1 W 130 E 76	PL IX, 4 17213
	19	—	—	HAFT PAISA Portions of inscr as on No. 1 W 6 E 6	As on No. 1 17214
	20	—	—	PAISA W 120 E 70	As on No 12
	21 22 23 24	—	1275 A.H.	PAISA W 120 E 70 Similar W 120 E 70 (1) (1) (1) (1) W 120 E 70	As on No 12 PL IX, 4

Metal No	MInt	Date	Obverso	Reverse	
Æ 25	Baroda	1281 A H.	ख गा Horse's hoof ۱۲۸۱ Scimeter سنة W. 123 S .75.	As on No 12.	COPPER
AR 26 27	"	1287 A H.	In dotted circle Centre, सरकार Scimeter, point to right Around, beginning on 1 खड राव गायीकवाडसना- खासखलसमशरवहादुर (26) (27) W 176, 176 S. 1 00, 1 00	In dotted circle سکه مبارک ک کامد یراو کابیکوار صرب ۱۲۸۷ نروده Pl. IX. 7.	SILVER
MALHÂR RÃO					
A H 1287-1292.			A D 1870-1875		
DOUBLE RUPEE.					
28 29 30	"	1288 A H.	سکه मा गा ۱۲۸۸ صرب نروده M. 4 Upright scimeter to left of मा (28) (29) (30) W 357, 354, 356 S 1 4, 1 35, 1 35	سکه مبارک ک حاص حیل سیا شمشیر نهادر	Pl IX. 6

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER			RUPEE.	
	At			
	31	Baroda	1288	Portions of inscr., as on
	32		A.H.	No. 28.
	33			Portions of inscr., as on
	33a		(31) (32) (33) (33a)	No. 28
			W 177 177 176 179	
			S 1-05 .85 85 115	
	34		1290	As on No. 28 but
			A.H.	171
			HALF-RUPEE.	
	35		128-	Portions of inscr., as on
	36		A.H.	No. 28 but 171
			(35) (36)	Portions of inscr., as on
			W 89 88	No. 28
			S .65 65	
	37		—	As on No. 28 but date-
				171.
			W 84	Portions of inscr., as on
			S 6	No. 28
COPPER			Paisa.	
	38		1290	As on No. 28
			A.H.	171
				Portions of inscr., as on
				No. 28
			W 17	
			S 1	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
DOUBLE PAISA.				
Æ 39 40	Baroda	1289 A H	As on No 28, but without سنه and dated ۱۲۸۹	As on No 28.
(These are possibly trials of the whole die)				
(39) (40)				
W. 283, 249				
S. 155, 155.				
PAISA				
41 42 43 44	"	128- A. H	As on No 28, but ۱۲۸-	As on No 28.
(41) (42) (43) (44)				
W. 120, 119, 118, 117				
S. 75, 84, 75, 75				
Pl. IX. 8.				
45	"	129- A H.	" ۱۲۹-	"
W. 120				
S. 75				
SAYĀJĪ RĀO III				
A H. 1292- (regnant)			A D. 1875-	
RUPEE				
AR 46	"	,	As on No 28, but सात गा and ۱۲۹-	As on No. 28.
W. 177				
S. 8				
47	"	1300 A. H	As last, but ۱۳۰۰	As last.
W 177				
S .8				

COPPER

SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Baroda	129 - A. H.	HALF LUTER	
			As on No 28 but 181 -	As on No. 28
		(48) (49) W 88 88 S. 6, 6	PL IX. 12. 1810	
		1291 A. H.	1818	"
			W 88 S 65	
		1299 A. H.	As on No. 46 but 1811	As on No 28
			W 43 S. 5	
		—	As on No 46 but un dated	
			W 44 S 63	
			FOUR ANNAS	
129 - A. H.	As on No 46		As on No 28	
	W 41 S 61			
129 - A. H.	As on No 46	As on No 28		
	W 41 S 61			

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
AR 55	Baroda	—	As on No 46, but un- dated W. 21 S. 1	As on No. 28.	
RUPEE					
56	„	1949 SAY (=A D 1892)	Bust of Sayājī to right with inscription around श्री सयाजी राव मगा यक्ताड within dotted circle and rim.	Within wreath and dotted circle एक रुपया M 10, a scimeter length- wise, pointing right १९४९ (Circle of dots around edge) W. 176 S. 12. P1 IX 9	
57	„	1952 s	As on No 56 W. 174 S. 11	As on No 56, but dated १९५२	
58	„	1953 s	„ W 176 S. 11	As No 56, but dated १९५३	
HALF-RUPEE					
59	„	1948 s (=A D 1891)	As No 56 W. 88 S. 95	As No 56, but अर्धा and dated १९४८	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 67	Baroda	1910 s	<p>Two PAISA.</p> <p>In centre, enclosed by dotted circle, horse's hoof with सरकार above and scimeter pointing to right below</p> <p>In upper half of margin around</p> <p>श्री सयाजीराव म. गाय- कवाड</p> <p>In lower half</p> <p>सेनाखास खिल श्मशेर बहादुर</p> <p>all within dotted rim</p> <p>W. 234 S. 1 18</p>	<p>COPPER</p> <p>Within a border consisting of flowers and leaves,</p> <p>संवत् दीनपैसे १९४०</p> <p>circle of dots around, all within dotted rim</p> <p>Pl IX 10</p>
68	"	"	<p>As on No 67.</p> <p>W 123 S. 95</p>	<p>Same border as No 67, but</p> <p>संवत् एक पैसा १९४०</p>
69	"	1941 s	<p>Two PAISA</p> <p>As on No 67</p> <p>W. 246 S 1 15</p>	<p>As on No 67, but</p> <p>१९४१</p>
70 71	" ,	"	<p>As on No 67</p> <p>(70)] (71)</p> <p>W. 126, 123. S. 97, 97</p>	<p>PAISA.</p> <p>As on No 68, but border consists of twelve leaves on wavy stem, and date</p> <p>१९४१</p> <p>Pl. IX. 13.</p>

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 72	Baroda	1943 s	As on No. 67 W 130 E. 97	As on No. 70 but 9083
				Two Paisa.	
	73	"	1944 s	As on No. 67 W 242 E 115	As on No. 67 but 9088 and border as on No. 70
				Pai	
	74	"		Centre as on No. 67 margin श्री गायकवाड पटोदे W 47 E. 75	As on No. 70 but centre line पावरी and date 9088 PL IX. 11
	75 76		1945 s.	As last. (75) (76) W 10 41 E 75 75	As last but 9089
				Two Paisa	
	77	"	1945 s	As on No. 67 W 76 E. 117	As on No. 71 but 9092
	78 79	"		As last W 11 111 E 77 77	As last but 9093

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
Æ 80	Baroda	1947 s	In lined circle सा. गा. W. 119 S. 75	In lined circle संवत् १९४७ एक पैसा	
81 82 83	"	1948 s.	" (81) (82) (83) W. 97, 110, 111 S. 97, 97, 98.	As on No 70, but १९४८	
84	"	1949 s	As on No 80 Ms 7 (320) W. 125 S. 85	As on No 80, but १९४९	
Two PAISA.					
85	"	"	As on No 67 W. 213 S 116	As on No 67, but १९४९	
PAISA.					
86 87	"	"	As on No. 67 (86) (87) W. 106, 99 S. 97, 97	As No. 68, but dated १९४९	
PAI					
88 88a	"	"	As on No 74 (88) (88a) W. 36, 43 S. 75, 75.	As on No 74, but १९४९	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse		Reverse	
			PALLA			
COPPER F 89 90	Baroda	1950 A.	As on No. 6"		As on No. 70 but 9040	
			(89) (90) W 99 95 S. 1-0 97			
91			PALLA			
			As on No. 74		As on No. 74 but 9040	
			W 36 S 76			

BHAUNAGAR

Capital Bhaunagar (21° 45' N., 72° 12' E.)

The rulers of this Kāthiāwār State are of the Gohel clan of Rajputs and bear the title of Thākur. They trace a long lineage from Śālivāhana (A.D. 77) down to Bhausinghji who founded the present dynasty.

Ruler	A.D.	Number of coins in collection	
Vakhatsinghji	1772-1816	12	Total 2

The coins of this State are very uncommon and as far as known of copper only. The Shah Jahan mentioned on them is probably the usurper to the Mughal throne of Delhi, Shah Jahan III, whose adherents proclaimed him as emperor after the murder of Aurangzib in 1709. The word Bāhādura in Nagari seems out of place on the coin and with the G 1 below awaits an explanation. The mint was closed in 1816 by order of the British Government.¹

The following statement under the heading of Bhavnagar is found in Hamilton's *Last India Gazetteer* (Vol. 3). The currency is not very creditable manufacture having been made at a place which is a mint for the fabrication of lawas or silver coins used as current on the coast of Kathiawar. It is said that the native has been long been closed. In 1816 the lawas were completely suppressed and in 1817 at the first mint was closed. It is said that

¹ *Journal of the Asiatic Society of India*, 1817, p. 10.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VAKHATSINGHJĪ				
PAISA				
Æ 1	Bhauna-gar	—	In lined circle, <div style="text-align: center;"> طوس شاه جهان — سکه مبار </div>	In lined circle, <div style="text-align: center;"> بہانکر و واہادور صرب swoid </div>
			W. 122 S. .75	Pl. X. 1
2	"	"	Similar <div style="text-align: center;"> W. 110 S. .75. </div>	<div style="text-align: center;"> [بہاؤنکر] واہادور ग १। صرب </div>
				Pl. X. 2

COPPER

CAMBAY

Capital, Cambay (22° 18' 30" N , 72° 40' E).

This State is in the province of Gujarāt, and its chief city Cambay or *Khānbāyat* is at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. Its rulers are Muhammadans of the *Shīa'* sect and bear the title of Nawāb.

Ruler	A.D	Number of coins in collection
Ja'afar 'Alī <i>Khānjī</i>	1841-1881	Æ 2 Total 2

Coins were struck at this mint by the Mughal Emperors from *Shāh Jahān* to 'Ālam II inclusive. On these it is always written *Khanbāyat*

The founder of the present dynasty was Mirza Ja'afar *Khān*, a former Governor of Gujarāt, but no coins are known earlier than the silver piece of Ja'afar 'Alī described below

In the cabinet of Mr. A. Master, ICS, are some paīsa struck at Cambay, of which he has kindly sent me a description. Several have the words '*Srī sal*' or '*sava*' in the Gujarātī character struck incuse with blank reverse, others have the same obverse and شاه on reverse,

while another with the same reverse has on its obverse the legend *Sri Jānabhat bandar san 1948 ni sal* (blessed port of Cambay year of sambat, 1948 = A.D. 1891) in Gujarātī. All of these are thick dumpy pieces of irregular form but a further variety is of the modern circular thin type reading on obverse *رئیس کیمیا* and *Pausa san 1963* in Gujarātī on the reverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER				
Al 1	Khānbhat	1317 21 A.H.	JA AFAR ALI A.H. 1298- RUKK بہادر ب نوا جعفر علی خان ۱۲۹۱ ک سکہ مبارک W 1-3 S 76	A.D. 1890- سوس سب سہ ۱۶ خوس کیمیا نرب FLX 3 201
2	"	—	Two Annas As on No. 1 but frag- mentary W 22 S 44	As on No. 1 but frag- mentary 2112

CHHOTA UDAIPUR

Principal town Chhota Udaipur (22° 20' N., 74° 11' E.)

This State was founded in 1683 by some Chaulukya Rajas who on their expulsion from their ancient territories at Ajmer in 1483 had taken refuge at Chhapra near what is now the village of Chhapra in Mahmūdī. At first settling in the present town of Chhapra.

Little is known of the early history of the State but the name is unknown for a long time. The name of the State was Chhota Udaipur. At the time of the British conquest in 1818 it was known as Chhota Udaipur.

Rulers.	A D	Number of coins in collection.
Jītsinghjī	1851	
Motīsinghjī	1881	Æ 1
Fathsinghjī Motīsinghjī	1906	

These rulers bear the title of Mahārāwal.

The only coin in this collection is a two-pāisa copper piece, with legends in the Gujarātī character. The 'one' pāisa is known, as are also some of earlier type and larger in size. There are several in the British Museum cabinet, and in Lord Grantley's collection was one weighing 224 grains. All are recognized as belonging to this State, but the Gujarātī legends they bear form such a confusing jumble that it is difficult either to read or describe them.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1	Chhota Udaipūr	1948	MOTĪSINGHJĪ	
			s 1938-1952	A D 1881-1895
			Two PAĪSA.	
			In centre of lined circle, ર બેપૈસા scimitar pointing left. Around margin within outer circle Upper part મહારાવલ શ્રી Lower part ❖ મોતીસંગજી ❖	In centre of lined circle, ૧૯૪૮ Around margin within outer circle Upper part સવસ્થાન Lower part ❖ હાટાબહેપૌર ❖
			W. 216 S 82	Pl X. 4 19943

COPPER

JANJĪRA

Capital, Janjira (18° 18' N, 73° E)

The rulers of this State bear the title of Nawāb. They possessed themselves of the island of Janjira and the fort of Dandā Rājpūr about A. D. 1189, subsequently coming under the rule of the Kings of

Bijapur Janjirā was the only State in the West unconquered by the Marāṭhās.

Ruler	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Ibrāhīm Khān III	1848-79	At 1

The coins principally used in Janjira were the 'ankoni' mentioned by Prinsep, countermarked with ☞ (j) for Janjira and termed *Habshī*.

Rupees of later issue have this initial engraved as part of the die

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER R 1		— 12 A.H.	<p>SIDĪ IBRĀHĪM KHĀN (III)</p> <p>A.D. 1848-1879</p> <p>HAJARI RUPEE</p> <p>عالمی سینک ۱۲ سید عالمی</p> <p>Small countermark ☞</p>	<p>Small countermark ☞</p> <p>PL X 8</p> <p>7822.</p>

JUNĀGARH

Capital Junāgarh (21° 31' N., 70° 3' E.)

Junāgarh or Junāgarh is a first-class State in Kāthiāwār and is now ruled by the descendants of Sher Khān Bāli a soldier of fortune by whom it was seized about 1735. The title of the ruler is Nawāb.

Ruler	A.D.	Number of coins in collection
Salāṭīn Khān I	1711	7 7 10
Hamīd Khān II	1760	2 2 7
Mahmūd Khān II	1811	11 11 2
Faṭṭḥ Khān II	1817	— — —
Amal Salāṭīn Khān III	1827	1 1 4
		1 1 11

Like many cities of the Native States, Junāgarh was a mint under the Mughāl Emperors, coins being struck here from the reign of Shāh Jahān to Muhammad Shāh. The coins of the present dynasty began, it is believed, in 1829, and we are told by Dr. O. Codrington in his article on 'The Coinages of Kutch and Kāthiāwār'¹ that the then Diwān designed the first coin, which had on the obverse श्री हाटकेश्वराय नमः, and on the reverse श्री रघुनाथाजी नमः, but as these legends were salutations to Hindu gods the Muhammadan Nawāb forbade its circulation. This coin is not represented in this collection. The Diwān then issued the coin called the 'Diwān Sāi Kori', which, with little alteration, was continued until 1875. Dr. Codrington points out that the बा (Bā) stands for the initial letters of the Bābī family and गड़ (gad) represents Junāgad, the name of the place. The same type was issued in copper, but the copper coins in the Museum are of a later date and different type, and are bilingual. The allusion on them to सोरठ सरकार (Sōratha sarkāra) is doubtless a reminder that Junāgarh, with the other chiefships, Porbandar and Jetpūr, is in the Sōrath division of Kāthiāwār.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1 2	Junāgad	1235 A H 1876 S	<p style="text-align: center;">BAHĀDUR KHĀN I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. H. 1226-1256. A. D. 1811-1840</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KORI.</p>	
			<p>Within lined circle and outer ring of dots</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">(1) (2) W. 71, 72 S. 58, 6.</p>	<p>Within lined circle, dotted ring and outer circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pl. X. 6 20666</p>
3	"	1236 A H 1876 S	"	<p>but ۱۲۳۶ and ۹۷۹۶</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20665.</p>

¹ Num. Chron., 1895, pp. 59 ff.

	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 4 5	Junāgadh	1236 A. H 1877 s.	As on No. 1 (4) (5) W 72 72. S 62 58	As on No. 1 but 1877 and 9500
	0		1240 A. H 1800 s	" W 72. S 58.	" 1877 and 9500 H 16
	7 8		1236 A. H 1877 s	As No. 1 (-) (8) W 35 34 S 57, 5	As on No. 1 but 1877 and 9500 3111
	0	"	1251 A. H 1892 s	W 35. S 5	" 1877 and 9500 20712
				HALF KOBI	
				HAMID KHÂN II	
			A. H 1256-1262	A. H 1260-1271	
				HALF KOBI	
10			1257 A. H	As No. 1 W 36. S 5	As on No. 1 but 12
				MAHĀLAT KHÂN II	
11			1253 A. H 1913	A. H 1254-1255 As on No. 1 W 1 S 3	A. H 1254-1255 As on No. 1 but 1254 and 9500

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
AR 12	Junāgadh	1279 A H 1919 s	As on No 1 W. 70 S. 63	As on No 1, but 1279 and 9090 M 16	
13	"	1280 A H 1920 s	" W 71. S .6	" 1280 and 9020	
HALF-KORĪ.					
14	"	1276 A H 191- s	As on No. 1 W 36 S 5	As on No 1, but 1276 and 909- 20670.	
15 16	"	1280 A H 1920 s	" (15) (16) W 35, 29 S 52, 5	" 1280 and 9020 (15) 20671 (16) 20672	
KORĪ					
17	"	1292 A. H 1932 s	In lined circles and ring of dots نہادر نواب مجاںتجان سکہ श्रीदीवान W 70 S. 6	As on No 1, but 1292 and 9032	
18	"	1297 A H 1936 s	As on No 17 W 71 S. 58	1297 and 9036	

COINS OF JUNĀGARH

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 19	Junāgarh	1298 A. H. 1937 B.	As on No. 17 W 71 S. 58	As on No. 1 but 171A and 9030
	20	"	1299 A. H.	"	"
	21	"	1938 B.	(20) (21) W 72 72. S 6 6	1711 and 9030 PL X. 8 20667, 20668
RASAL MAHĀBAT KHĀN III					
COPPER	Æ	"	A. H. 1310-	DORDA	A. D. 1892-
	22	"	1965 A.	In centre of lined circle	رأس
	23	"	[=A. D. 1908]	9	موجود
	24	"		दोहरो	دو
	25	"		In margin, upper half सीसोरठ सरकार lower part ५ स १९६५ -	
				(22) (23) (24) (25) W 63 64 65 65 S. 76 8 8 8	PL X. 7 20673 20674 20675 20676

KOLHĀPUR

Capital Kolhāpur (16° 42' N., 17° 16' E)

The present Rājā of this State traces his descent from the great Sivajī founder of the Kingdom of Sāṭara and of Marāṭhā power in India. Kolhāpur formerly formed part of the kingdom but broke away from the parent State in 1731 and was recognized as independent.

On the death of Sivajī's grandson in 1760 the direct line became extinct. One of the Bhonsla family was adopted as heir and bore the name of Sivajī.

The period in which the Panhāla rupee or 'Hukarī' was first struck cannot be stated with certainty, but the legends upon it show that it was issued not earlier than the reign of the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam, 1759-1806

Minor varieties may be distinguished

Prinsep in his 'Useful Tables' gives two mints, Panhāla and Marech (Mirāj, Sātāra States) In his manuscript book of impressions of casts from the coins¹ he illustrates a third one, Maraulī.

The Hon Justice Ranade, in a paper read to the Bombay Asiatic Society, says 'This mint (Panhāla) was subsequently removed to Kolhāpur, when the Rājās made it their capital, and this Kolhāpur mint continued in working order till about 1850 The Panhāla and the other rupees continued in circulation till 1860, when all the local currencies were withdrawn and sent to the Bank of Bombay to be coined into Queen's rupees² According to the *Imperial Gazetteer*, xv, p 386, the Kolhāpur mint was abolished in 1839.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PANHĀLA RUPEE				
AR				SILVER
1	—	—	شاہ	مانوس
2			نادرشاہ عار	میمت
3			ک	سسہ (حلوس)
4			سکہ مبار	صرب
			(1) (2) (3) (4) W 175, 174, 174, 175 S 82, 82, 85, 7	(2) Pl X 9
5	—	—	"	(مانوس)
			W 175 S 7	میمت حلوس (?) کو
				20381
6	—	—	"	"
7			(6) (7) W. 174, 171 S. 7, -72	20584, 20583

¹ Formerly in the possession of Dr O Codrington

² *J B E R A S*, vol xx, 1896-1900

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A	—	—	As on No. 1	As on No. 1
	8	—	—		
	9	—	—		
	10	—	—		
	11	—	—	(8) (9) (10) (11)	
	12	—	—	W 170 170 168 168	
		—	—	S 72, 68 67 -67,	
		—	—	(12)	
		—	—	W 167	
		—	—	S 7	(8) 20386, (9) 20383
		—	—	HALF PANNĀLA RUTEL	
	13	—	—	As on No. 1	As on No. 1
		—	—	W 82.	
		—	—	S 6	20382.

KUTCH

Capital Bhuj (23° 15' N., 69° 48' 30" E.)

Kutch Cutch (or *Kachchh* the sea-coast land) is a Native State in Gujarāt province, of which Bhuj is the capital. Its rulers are known as Rāos and are a branch of the Jareja Rājputs. They are said to have come from Sind in the fifteenth century and at first were divided into three branches but in 1540 *Khengārjī* succeeded in making him self sole master.

Rulers	Number of coins in collection				
	A. N.	A.	fl.	†	Total
Rāyadhanjī I	1666 (1)	—	—	1	1
Gohodajī I	1697	—	—	—	—
Desajī I	1715	—	—	8	8
Lakhsapatjī	1718	—	—	—	—
Gohodajī II	1760	—	—	—	—
Rāyadhanjī II	1778	—	—	3	3
Bhārmajī II	1814	—	3	—	3
Desajī II	1819	—	9	9	18
Prāgnajī II	1861	2	11	22	35
Bhāngārjī III	1866	—	5	6	11
		2	—	42	44
		—	—	—	—

Kutch, Porbandar, and Nawānagar, as previously mentioned, have a currency system peculiarly their own. The unit is the silver korī and bears no historical relation to the rupee, which is equal to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ korīs. Coins of lesser value are the half-korī in silver and the dhingla, dokda, and trambīya in copper. Two of the last equal one dokda, and three one dhingla, while twenty-four dokdas go to the korī. Gold korīs have also been struck. The early coins of this State were copied from those of Mahmūd Shāh II of Gujarāt, of which Kutch formed part. Bhārmalji II seems to have adopted those of Āhmad Shāh II as his model, but Desalji II broke away entirely from the Gujarāt type and fell into line with most of the States in acknowledging Muhammad Akbar on his coins as supreme ruler. The Mughal Emperor's name appeared on the coins until the Mutiny, but Prāgmaji II shortly after issued a very handsome coinage bearing the name and titles of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, copied later by his successor, Khengārji III, until 1877, when the change of title from ملک معظّم to that of قیصر ہند was shown on the coins.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			RĀYADHANJĪ I	
			A D. 1666-1697	
			DHINGLA.	
Æ 1	—	—	السلطان شاہ شاہ ۛ ۛ ۛ محمد لطیف [रायध[एजी]]	ن المالہ الوثق الفتح والدين ابو [ناصر الدنيا]
			W 175 S 86.	Pl. X. 10

COPPER

	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			DESALJI I	
	3	—	—	A.D. 1718-1741	
	3			Dhuzela.	
	4			As on No 1 but	As on No. 1
	5			(रा)व देवसजी	
	6			(2) (3) (4) (5)	
	7			W 198 198 194 193	
	8			S 75 78 7 75	
	9			(6) (7) (8) (9)	
				W 189 189 129 126	
			S - 74 62 67	PL X 12	
				RĀYADHANJĪ II	
				A.D. 1778-1813	
				Dhuzda	
	10	—	—	As on No. 1 but more	As on No. 1 but more
	11			debased	debased
				(10) (11)	
				W 176 107	
				S. 6 63	PL X 11
				Taswara	
	12	—	—	As on No. 1	As on No. 1
				W 63	
				S -	
				THAKI MALJI II	
				A.D. 1818-1835	
				Dhuzda	
	13	—	111	—	As on No. 1
	14		111	—	
	15		111	—	
				PL XI 11	
	SILVER				
			PL XII 11		

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
DESALJĪ II				
			A H 1234-1277	A D. 1819-1860.
R 16 17	Bhūj	1234 A H	KORĪ	
			ناد شاه عارح محمد اکبر سکه श्रीदेशलजी (16) (17) W. 67, 72. S. 54, 55	Dotted circle. سنه ۱۲۳۴ ۹۴۲ صرب Pl. X. 14.
HALF-KORĪ				
18 19	„	1234? A H	As on No 16 (18) (19) W. 34, 35 S. 46, 45	As on No. 16
KORĪ				
20	„	1876 s	نادشاه عارح محمد اکبر سکه ۹۴۲ صرب W. 70 S. 58	राउ श्री देशलजी १८७६ Pl. X. 16.
21	„	1909 s	As on No 20. W 70 S. 58	As on No 20, but १९०९ (१९०९)
22 23	„	1910 s	„ (22) (23) W 70, 70 S. 6, 55	„ १९१०

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A1 24	Rhøj	1913 A	As on No. 20 W 72 S 57	As on No. 20 lat 9093
	25		1914 A	W 70 S 57	" 9098
	26	"		Half Koul. As on No. 20 W 34 S 43	As last
COPPER	A 27	"	1234 A H	As on No. 16 W 188 S 188	As on No. 16
	28		1762 A H	As on No. 16 W 197 S 197	As on No. 16 W 197 S 197
	29	"	1763 A H	As on No. 16 lat W 197 S 197	As on No. 16 lat W 197 S 197
	30	"	1764 A H	As on No. 16 lat W 197 S 197	As on No. 16 lat W 197 S 197
	31	"	1765 A H	As on No. 16 lat W 197 S 197	As on No. 16 lat W 197 S 197

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER				
Æ 31 32	Bhūj	—	As on No 28, but date-less. (31) (32) W 63, 62 S. 6, 54	As on No 28
DHINGLA				
33	"	"	بادشاہ عارح نہادر شاہ سہ W. 189 S 8	As on No 28 Pl XI 1.
DOKDA				
34	"	"	As on No 33 W 126 S 7	As on No 28.
TRAMBĪYA.				
35	"	—	As on No 33 W 66 S .55	As on No 28
PRĀGMALJĪ II				
A D 1860-1875				
GOLD KORĪ				
A/ 36 37	Bhūj-nagar	1870 A D. 1927 S	ملکہ معظم کونین وکتوریا صرب ۱۸۷۰ ہوج نگر (36) (37) W. 72, 72 S 64, 64	Tiident, crescent, dagger महाराज श्री प्रागमलजी १९२७ Pl. X. 17

Metal No.		Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER				Koni.	
		R			
		38	1862	As on No. 36, but	As on No. 36, but
		39	A. D.	1871	9090
		40	1919 S.	(38) (39) (40) W 71 71 70 S. 63, 6 58.	
		41	1863	"	"
		42	A. D.	1871	9090
			1920 S.	(41) (42) W 72, 72. S 57 52	
				HALF Koni	
		43	1862	As on No. 38	As on No. 36, but
		44	A. D.		9090
		45	1919 S.	(43) (44) (45) W 36 36 36. S 5 5, 46	
				Five Koni	
		46	1870	As on No. 36 but within	Within lined circle:
		47	A. D.	lined circle and border of	Trident crescent and
			1927 S.	sixteen ornate leaves with	dagger
				intertwining vine dotted	। कोरी पांच ।
				rim and milled edge	9090
				(46) (47) W 214 214 S 120 125	In margin with dotted rim commencing at point of trident
					माहाराजाधिराज मिर्जा महाराज श्री मादमजी महाराज
					PL. X. 18.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 47 a	Bhūj-nagai	1875 A D 1932 s	<p>TWO AND A HALF KORĪ</p> <p>As on No 46, but</p> <p>کور دو و نیم ۱۸۷۵</p> <p>below</p> <p>W. 106 S 96</p>	<p>SILVER</p> <p>As on No 46, but centre has</p> <p>Trident, crescent, and dagger, and</p> <p>कोरी अटी जरव कच्छभुज १९३२</p>
Æ 48	Kachh-Bhūj-nagai	1868 A. D. 1925 s.	<p>THREE DOKDA.</p> <p>In centre of lined circle</p> <p>دوکڈے ۳ سے ۱۸۶۸</p> <p>Margin, in four sections.</p> <p>مرکب کچھ نہو ح نکر</p> <p>edged with points</p> <p>W. 308 S 13</p>	<p>COPPER</p> <p>In centre of lined circle</p> <p>चन दोकडा dagger.</p> <p>Margin, in four sections</p> <p>जरव कच्छभुज. सवत १९२५.</p> <p>Pl. XI 4.</p>
49	Bhūj	1865 A D	<p>DOKDA</p> <p>دوکڈے یک ۱۸۶۵</p> <p>مرکب dagger نہو ح</p> <p>W. 99 S. 71</p>	<p>Trident दोकडो जरवभु जा°</p>
50	.	1867 A D	<p>As on No 49 but</p> <p>۱۸۶۷</p> <p>W. 101 S 77</p>	<p>Trident दोकडो जरव भु ज.</p> <p>Pl. XI. 3</p>

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 51	Bhuj	1868 A. D.	As on No 49 but 1878 W 100 E 88	As on No. 50
				TRANSLA.	
	52		1865 A. D.	کراچی ط 1878 عرب حکومت	Trident. चांदीयो खरप सु व
				W 52 E. 56	
	53	"	"	As on No. 52. W 48 E -6	Trident. चांदी यो खरप सुव
	54 55	"	1867 A. D.	As on No. 52 but 1871 (54) (55) W 53 49 E. 58 -6	As on No. 52
	56 57 58	"	1868 A. D.	" 1871 (56) (57) (58) W 50 47 47 E. 58 58 57	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
THREE DOKDO COPPER				
Æ 59 60	—	1869 A. D 1926 s	Within lined circle. ۱۸۶۹ سنة dagger Around in four sections کوین وکتوریا ملکہ معظمہ flat rim with points in place of dots. (59) (60) W. 309, 306. S. 13, 13	Within lined circle Trident. ۹۰۲۶ In margin श्री प्रागमलजी महाराज edged with points as Ob.
ONE AND A HALF DOKDA				
61 62	—	„ .	As on No. 59. Plain edge. W. 154 S. 9	As on No 59 Pl. XI. 2.
63	—	1872 A. D. 1929 s	As on No 59, but ۱۸۷۲ W. 152 S. 97	As on No 59, but ۹۰۲۰
64	—	1873 A. D 1929 s	„ ۱۸۷۳ W. 152. S. 9	As on No. 63
ONE DOKDA				
65 66 67	—	1869 A. D 1926 s	As on No 59 (65) (66) (67) W. 102, 100, 102 S. 77, 76, 77	As on No 59

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TRAMPATA.					
COPPER	Æ	—	1869 A.D. 1926 s	As on No. 59	As on No. 59
	68			(68) (69) (70)	
	69			W 51 51 51	
	70			S 57 57 57	PL XI. 5
KHENGARJI III					
A.D. 1876					
FIVE KORL.					
SILVER	R	Bhaj	1882 A.D. 1939 s	Ornate border and dotted margin	In lined circle
	71			وکتور قیمر حد فر ب ۱۸۲ ح ۲۱	Trident, crescent, dagger कोरी पांच १९३९
				W 213 S 12.	Around in margin माहाराजाधिराजमिरवा महाराज श्री खेगारजी बहादुर कछमुज
	72			As on No. 71 but ۱۸۲	As on No. 71
TWO AND A HALF KORL.					
			1897 A.D. 1953 s	As on No. 71 but ۱۸۱۷	In lined circle
	73			W 107 S 1	Trident, crescent, dagger कोरी चही कछमुज १९५३
					Around in margin :
					श्री खेगारजी सहायबहादुर माहाराजाधिराजमिरवा महाराज PL XI. 6.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 74	Bhūj	1899 A.D. 1956 s	As on No 73, but 1899 Border as on No 46 W. 107. S. 102.	As on No 73, but १९५६	SILVER
75	"	1883 A D 1939 s.	As on No. 71, but 1883 W. 71 S 55	Korī. Trident, crescent, dagger महाराज श्री खिगारजी १९३९	
Æ 76	"	1888 A D 1944 s	THREE DOKDA In centre 1888 سنة dagger. In margin وکتوریا قیصر مد صرت بهوج W 307. S 13	IN CENTRE In centre Trident १९४४ In margin महाराज श्री खिगारजी कच्छ P1 XI. 7.	COPPER
77	"	1877 A D 1933 s	ONE AND A HALF DOKDA As on No 59, but 1877 W. 153 S 95	In lined circle Trident १९३३ Around in four sections महाराज श्री खिगारजी	
78	"	1883 A D 1910 s	DOKDA. As on No 76, but 1883 W 101. S 85	As on No 76, but १९४० and without mm 307.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 79	Bbaj 1881 A. D. 1938 B	As on No 76 but 1 A A 1 W 48. S. 85	In centre Trident. १९३८ Around margin मिरवा महाराज श्री धर्मराजी
	80 81	" 1882 A. D. 1938 A	As on No. 79 but 1 A F (80) (81) W 48 50 S 81 85	As on No. 79
	82	" 1883 A. D. 1939 B	1 A F M. 23 W 51 S. 6	As on No. 79 but १९३९ M. 22 Pl XL 9

LUNĀVĀDA

Capital, Lunāwāra (23° 8 30" N 73° 30' 30" E.)

Lunāvāda or Lūnāwāra was founded by Rāna Bhīm Singhji in 1434 Its ruler is styled Mahārāna, and is of the Solanki Rājput family

Ruler	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.
Wakhatsinghji II	1867	Æ 10

The coins in the collection are recognized as having been struck at Lūnāvāda, but their reading is obscure.

The mint-name in Gujarātī character is however clear as also is the Samvat date.

Metal No	Mint	Date	* Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">MAHĀRĀNA WAKHATSINGHJĪ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.D 1867.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PAISA</p>				
Æ	Lunāvāda	—	Lotus flower, traces of inscription	Traces of inscription
1				
2				
3				
4	—	1949 s	<p>(1) (2) (3)</p> <p>W. 125, 122, 71,</p> <p>S. 8 × 75, 7 × 7, 7 × 5,</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>W. 53</p> <p>S. 8 × 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pl. XI. 8.</p>
5			<p>Et (211 41 5</p> <p>Lion to right,</p> <p>a sword</p> <p>9080</p> <p>M. 27, 28</p>	Illegible
6				
7				
8	—	—	<p>(5) (6)</p> <p>W. 118, 122,</p> <p>S. 7 × 62, 7 × 7,</p> <p>(7) (8)</p> <p>W. 124, 115.</p> <p>S. 75 × 75, 75 × 65,</p> <p>(9, 10)</p> <p>W. 118</p> <p>S. 7 × 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pl. XI. 10</p>
9				
10				

NAWĀNAGAR

Capital, Nawānagar (22° 26' 30" N, 70° 16' 30" E)

This State is in the north-west of the Kāthiāwār peninsula, and was founded by one Jām Raval in 1540 Its rulers are called Jāms and are Jadeja Rājputs

Rulers	Number of coins in collection				
	A.D	N	R	Æ	Total
Ramchā II	1820	—	5	—	5
Vibhā II	1852	2	15	23	40
		—	—	—	—
		2	20	23	45
		—	—	—	—

The coins of this State, until some twenty years ago were all of one type and that a borrowed one. The design was taken from a Gujarāt coin of Muḡaffar Shāh III, reading مظفر شاه السلطان (cf. *I M Cat.*, vol. II Pl. X 109) Below this was added in Nāgarī श्री वामजी on the reverse. This type was copied and re-copied until little remained of the original design except the vertical strokes. Coins of this type were struck at various times in gold, silver and copper. About the middle of Vibhāji's reign a change was made. The obverse has the ruler's name &c., &c. श्री वाम विनाजी and the reverse the denomination कौंटे १ and mint नवानगर above and Samvat १९३६ below. Another issue later appeared with a partial reversion to the earlier type, مظفر شاه given, accompanied with वामजी the reverse showing still more of the early legends, only सं १९४६ appearing in Nāgarī below the Persian inscription to mark the change from the conventional type. A fine series of copper coins were issued during the same ruler's reign.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A1	—	—	RANMALJI II
				a. n. 1820-1852
				Koni
				Portions of
1	—	—	السلطان شاہ مظفر श्री वामजी	الرحمن جانب الموند مس
			W 72 S 6.	الدنيا والدين PI XI 11.
				20149
2	—	—	As on No 1	As on No 1
3	—	—	(2) (3) (4)	
4	—	—	W 73 72 71 S .63 57 .6	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 5	—	—	HALF-KORĪ	
			As on No 1	As on No. 1
			W 36. S 5	20151.
VIBHĀJĪ				
A D 1852-1895				
A 6 7	—	—	GOLD KORĪ	
			As on No. 1, but lettering more debased.	As on No 1, but lettering more debased.
			(6) (7) W. 99, 99 S 55, 55	PL XI 13
R 8 9	—	—	KORĪ	
			As on No 1, but debased	As on No 1, but debased
			(8) (9) W 73, 74 S 57, 64.	20150
10 11 12 13	—	—	As on No 1.	
			(10) (11) (12) (13) W 74, 72, 75, 74 S 65, 65, 6, 65	PL. XI 12. 3444
14 15 16 17	—	—	As on No 1.	
			(14) (15) (16) (17) W 74, 72, 71, 35 S 61, 6, 66, 52	
18 19 20	—	—	HALF-KORĪ	
			As on No 1	As on No 1
			(18) (19) (20) W. 36, 35, 37 S. 5, 52, 52	(18, 20) IM 14811

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			DHINGLA.	
	21	—	—	As on No. 1	As on No. 1
	22			(21) (22) (23) (24)	
	23			W 192 187 147 139	
	24			S 75 75 8 7	(21) 20155
				DOKNA.	
	25	—	—	As on No. 1	As on No. 1
	26			(25) (26) (27) (28)	
	27			W 117 102 108 115	
	28			S. 65 67, 7, 7	
	29			(29) (30)	
	30			W 115, 128	(25) LM. 14810.
SILVER	AR			KORI.	
	31	Nawanagar	1936 s.	In two-lined circles with circle of dots between कोरी १ वाम विमावी dagger each side Raised rim. M 29 W 73 S 73	In centre of lined circle कोरी १ semicircular inscription above. नवानगर lower half १०३६ all in outer lined circle. PL XII 2. 20148.
	32	—	1949 s.	Within lined circle مظفر वामवी १ विमावी कोरी ५ Outer margin of dots and sprigs. W 218 S. 9	Debased reading as on No. 1 with १०३६ below all in lined circle and outer margin of oblique strokes. Roughly milled edge. PL XII 3 20147

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 33 34 35 36	Nawā-nagar	1928 s	<p>THREE DOKDA.</p> <p>In centre of lined circle Kalar or dagger. In margin with rayed edge.</p> <p>महाराजा * धिरान * जामश्री * वीमाजी *</p> <p>संवत * १९२८ *</p> <p>(33) (34) (35) (36) W 278, 278, 285, 299 S 1 22, 1 26, 1 28, 1 25</p>	<p>COPPER</p> <p>In centre of lined circle.</p> <p>चन दोकडा</p> <p>In margin with rayed edge.</p> <p>संस्थान * नवानगर *</p> <p>Pl. XII. 1. (34) 20152.</p>
37	„	1942 s (1885 A D)	<p>As on No. 1, with date १९४२ beneath</p> <p>W. 194 S. 85</p>	<p>In dotted circle</p> <p>चन दोकडा Dagger</p> <p>Pl. XII 4. 20154</p>
38	—	1943 s	<p>TWO DOKDA</p> <p>In centre of lined circle dagger</p> <p>In margin around जामश्री ७ विमाजी</p> <p>W 293. S 1 15</p>	<p>In centre of lined circle</p> <p>२</p> <p>In margin with border of dots ने दोकडा १९४३</p> <p>Pl. XII. 7. 20153</p>
39 40 41	—	—	<p>DOKDA.</p> <p>As on No 1.</p> <p>(39) (40) (41) W 97, 97½, 97. S 75, 75, 7</p>	<p>As on No 1.</p> <p>Pl. XII. 5. (40) 20156</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse		Reverse
COPPER	Æ		TRAMBIYA.		
	42	—	As on No. 1		As on No. 1
	43				
	44		(42) (43) (44) (45)		
	45		W 49 49 48 48 S 62, 6 6 58		(42) 20157

RĀDHANPUR

Capital Rādhānpur (28° 49' 30" N., 71° 38' 40" E.)

This State is in the Palanpur division and, like Junāgarh, is ruled by a descendant of the celebrated Bābī family. The head of the family was Bahādur Khān, a Persian by race one of whose descendants, Jāfar Khān received a grant of Rādhānpur and other districts from the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1723. This prince's grandson, Javān Mardā Khān was appointed Governor of Gujarāt, with the title of Nawāb by Muḥammad Shāh, the reigning Emperor.

Rajars	Number of coins in collection.			
	A. D.	R	Æ	Total.
Zorāwar	1825	12	—	12
Bismilla	1874	1	—	1
				—
				13
				—

No coins are known of this mint previous to the reign of Zorāwar when they were struck in the three metals.

The obverse gives the name or title of Victoria, the reverse those of the reigning rāja. Copper pāsa are known of both Zorāwar and Bismilla. They are thick and mis-shapen with uniface impressions of गौ and श्री. There is also a quarter anna of similar type to No. 261, but dated 1840.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ZORĀWAR				
			A. H. 1211-1291	A. D. 1825-1871.
			RUPĪ	SILVER
1 2	Rīdhanpur	1289 A. H. 1872 A. D.	<p>In dotted circle</p> <p>ملکہ معظمہ کون وکٹوریا سر رادھسور ب ۱۸۷۲ سہ</p> <p>(1) (2) W. 178, 179. S. 112, 114</p>	<p>In dotted circle.</p> <p>یکروپیہ خان بہادر نا رورادر نواب سہ ۱۲۸۹</p> <p>Milled edge and raised rims</p> <p>Pl. XII S</p>
EIGHT ANNAS.				
3	"	1287 A. H. 1869 A. D.	<p>As on No 1, but</p> <p>۱۸۶۹</p> <p>W. 90 S. 92</p>	<p>As on No 1, but</p> <p>ہشت آنہ ۱۲۸۷</p>
4 5	"	1288 A. H. 1871 A. D.	<p>"</p> <p>۱۸۷۱</p> <p>(4) (5) W. 91½, 90 S. 92, 92.</p>	<p>"</p> <p>۱۲۸۸</p> <p>Milled edge and raised rims</p>
6	"	—	<p>"</p> <p>W. 87 S. 91.</p>	<p>Similar, but date omitted.</p> <p>19991.</p>
FOUR ANNAS				
7 8	"	1287 A. H. 1871 A. D.	<p>As on No 4</p> <p>(7) (8) W. 46, 49 S. 7, 7.</p>	<p>As on No 1, but</p> <p>چار آنہ نا ۱۲۸۷</p>

COINS OF RĀDHANPUR

SILVER

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 9	Rādhān pur	—	As on No. 1 W 44 S 74	As on No. 1 19992.
10 11		1288 A.H. 1871 A.D.	As on No. 1 but 1871 (10) (11) W 23 22 S. 6 68	As on No. 1 but دولت 1288
12	"	—	but no date. W 21 S. 6.	but no date. 19993
BISMILLA				
			A.H. 1291-1313	A.D. 1874-1895.
RUPYĀ.				
13		1311 A.H. 1894 A.D.	In lined and dotted cir- cles محمد ملکہ معظمہ رادھن پور قیصر عرب 1 12	In lined and dotted cir- cles بہادر شاہ محمد اسماعیل خان (1) نواب 1311 Pl. XII 9 19990

PORBANDAR

Capital, Porbandar (21° 37' 10' N., 69° 48' 30' E.).

Like Nawānagar this State is also in Kāthiawār Its Rāna or ruler is a Jethwa Rājput, and belongs to one of the oldest races in Western India who established themselves in this province not later than

about A.D 900-1000. The seat of the Rāna was transferred to Porbandar from Chāya, the old capital, in 1785.

Ruler.	A D	Number of coins in collection		
Vikramādī	1831	At 8	At 5	Total 16

The coins are of the same type as the early ones of Nawānagar except that श्री राम replaces श्री जाम.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
KORĪ.				
At 1	—	—	Type of Nawānagar, No 1, but with श्री राम in place of श्री जाम	As on Nawānagar, No 1 Much debased Pl. XII 6.
			W. 72. S .55	
2	—	—	As on No. 1	As on No 1.
3			(2), (3) W 76, 76 S. 57, 5	(2) Bombay Government, (3) 20570
HALF-KORĪ.				
4	—	—	As on No 1.	As on No 1.
5			(4) (5) (6) W 36, 37, 37 S 42, 45, 5	(5) 20571.
QUARTER-KORĪ				
7	—	—	As on No. 1	As on No 1
8			(7) (8) W 19, 19 S 34, 34	(7) 20572, (8) 11569
DOKDA				
Æ 9	—	—	As on No 1	As on No. 1
10			(9) (10) (11) W 118, 118, 116. S 65, 65, 63	(10) 20573
11				

SILVER

COPPER

was handed to the titular Rājā by the British, but in consequence of his intrigues he was deposed in 1839. His brother was then placed on the throne, but dying in 1848 without a male heir the control of the State was resumed by the British.

Uncertain date.

Number of coins in collection.

Æ 5

In his article on the 'Currencies and Mints under Marāthā rule'¹ Mr. Justice Ranade asserts that gold, silver, and copper coins were struck by Sivājī at Rāṅgad, where his mint was set up no satisfactory attribution of coins to Sivājī has yet been made. The copper coins of the State are called Shivājīyī paīsa on account of the inscription they bear, and were current for a century or more. The name 'Shīva' on them is variously written शिव, शीव, सिव, सीव, and the termination 'pati' of 'Chatrapati' छात्रपति is often found bungled. Mr. Ranade continues, 'As regards the silver rupee coined at Rāṅgad, it is impossible to say what inscription it bore, as no specimens of Sivājī's rupee are now available. The likelihood is that it had Persian inscriptions, because all the later coins issued under the authority of the Peshwā's and the great Marāthā chiefs bore such inscriptions'. Shāhu set up a mint at Sātāra from which gold, silver, and copper coins were issued, but after his death (1749) it was transferred to Poona by the Peshwās. A mint was also opened at Bagalkot (Bijapur district) in about 1753 and the Mulharshāhī rupee struck there. In the reign of the last Peshwā, Bajī Rāo, the Chandorī rupee took the place of the Mulharshāhī and was coined both at Poona and Sātāra, the Poona mint being finally closed in 1835 and the Bagalkot and Srī Sikkā rupees of Kolaba withdrawn from circulation². None of these coins has been identified so far except perhaps the last, which seems to agree in description with Prinsep's (q v) Wabjaum issues.

Many small mints were in existence in the Southern Marāthā territory, but were all closed in 1765 and a central one opened at Dhārwar. The coins struck at Kolaba, Sanglī, Mirāj, and Panhāla have been mentioned under the headings of Janjīra and Kolhāpur, while those here catalogued belong more particularly to the Kingdom of Sātāra.

¹ *J B B R A S*, vol xx, pp 191-200

² Abbott in *J B B R A S*, vol xx, pp 109-131

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY				
PAISA.				
COPPER	Æ			
1	—	a.	Circle of dots.	Circle of dots.
2			मी	इष
3			रावा	पति
4			शिव	
			(1) (2) (3)	
			W 192 198 188	
			E 8 8 8	
			(4)	
			W 161	
			E 75	
				PL XII 10
				(1) 18656 (2) 18657
5	—	—	"	इष
				पति
			W 158	
			E 8	

20690

NIPĀNI

Nipāni (16° 28' 40" N 74° 25' 10" E.)

This town is in Belgaum Bombay Presidency and was annexed in 1842 but was a Marāṭhā mint in former times. The coins struck there were identified by Prinsep and are mentioned by him in his Useful Tables. The coins of Nipāni and Pirkāni seem identical.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ			
1	—	—		
2			Crude copy of Shah Ālam's couplet	Crude copy of usual Moḡhal reverse with illegible mint.
3			(1) (2) (3)	Four and five-pointed stars in Gold
			W 178 175, 170.	
			E 95 88 78	
				PL XII 11
				(3) 20 91

WAI

Wai (17° 56' 50" N., 73° 56' E.).

This is the chief town of Wai, sub-division of Sātāra district, Bombay Presidency. Mr. Ranade says that 'The Ankushi rupee, so-called on account of the ankush or elephant goad which it bore on the inscription, was issued by the Rastes from their mint at Vāi (Wai)'.¹ Prinsep says the 'Ankasy' or 'Chinsoory' rupee was struck at Poona.² There is little doubt that this coin had a very large circulation in Sātāra and Kolhāpur, and small variations in type suggest its being imitated by various neighbouring mints.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1	—	— Yr 12	ANKUSĪ RUPEE	
			<p>شاہ نادرشاہ غاز سکہ مبارک</p> <p>W 175 S. 81</p>	<p>مانوس میمت ۱۲ سہہ جلوس An elephant-goad in س</p> <p>18628.</p>
2 3	—	—	<p>”</p> <p>(2) (3) W. 173, 174 S 82, 82</p>	<p>(2) 22150, (3) 20730</p>
4 5	—	—	<p>”</p> <p>(4) (5) W 171, 172 S 82, 83</p>	<p>”</p>

¹ Ranade, *J B B R A S*, vol xx, p 199² Prinsep, *Useful Tables*, p. 52.

POONA

Poona (18° 30' 41' N., 73° 55' 21" E.)

Chief town of Poona District, Bombay Presidency The Marāthā coins of the mint are common, but show little variety Copper paise known as the 'Spectacles pice' from their containing a mint-mark like a pair of spectacles or scissors in their inscription, are mentioned by Prinsep and the piece in this Catalogue besides having the same mark has been read as ضرب دله 1 e. struck at Poona, but the date, 1244 A.H. (A.D. 1828) raises a difficulty, as on the deposition of the Peshwā Bājī Rāo in 1818 the city became British

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER				
At 1	Poona	1244 A.H.	<p>سنة ١٢٤٤ <u>باندہ</u> <u>ک</u> (1) سکہ دہار</p> <p>W 173. S. 92</p>	<p>روپيا طوس ٩٢٨٨ (ضرب) ١٢٤٤ (1) Spectacles mint mark.</p> <p>PL XII. 12. 20197</p>

SURĀT

Surāt (the city) (21° 9' 30" N 72° 54' 15" E.)

The rupee catalogued here was identified by Prinsep as of Nagpur mintage in his *Useful Tables*, and illustrated on Pl. II No. 10 but a similar piece which shows the mint plainly gave Mr. Nelson Wright the opportunity of finally locating it. It is to be found in vol. III of this Catalogue, Pl. XVII No. 2080. He suggests that it may have been struck at Bombay by the East India Company. As however the Marāthās were in power at this period¹ up to the very walls of Surāt it is more than probable that these coins were struck by them as the mint-mark suggests.

¹ Muhammad Shah reigned from 1812-1837.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR ¹ 1	Surāt	— A H Yr 2	<p>شاه نادر شاه عار ک سکه مبار</p> <p>W. 166. S. .86</p>	<p>RUPY</p> <p>[مانوس] میمب سکه ۲ حاوس صرب (?) [سوارت]</p> <p>Pl. XII. 13. 11494.</p> <p>SILVER</p>

¹ Comp. *J M C.*, vol III, No 2080

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AJMIR

Ajmir was a regular mint of the Mughal emperors down to the reign of Shah Ālam II. Coins 1-2 (Pl. XVII. 2) are struck in the name of the latter presumably the latest issue for the Rathors of Jodhpur. No 3 (Pl. XVII. 1) is the Śrīshāhi of Ajmir said by Prinsep to have been introduced by Tanti¹. While the *ghār* (گار) suggests Jaipur or at least Rathor influence, the date 1203 31 the year of the Marāṭhā conquest, and the *Śrī* suggest it was issued by the Marāṭhās immediately after their conquest of Ajmir and its comparative commonness suggests that the type was continued by them unchanged till Ajmir passed to the British in 1818.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A 1 2	— 1203 A H Yr 31	In name of Shah Ālam II.	
			RUPYA.	
			ساز عالم ۱۲۳	مانوس
			بادشاہ غار	مہلتا
			سکہ مہار	حکوس
			(1) (2)	۳۱
			W 169 169	سند
			S. -86 85	Pl. XVII. 2.
				(1) 11879 (2) 11878.
			Under Marāṭhās.	
			RUPYA.	
	3	Ajmir	ساز عالم	(دارالمنیر احمر)
			۱۲۳	قرب
			بادشاہ غار	مہلت مانوس
			سکہ مہار	حکوس ۳۱
				سند
				حکوس in ۳۱ of ۳۱
			W 167	
			S. 95.	Pl. XVII. 1.

¹ *Central Tables*, p. 8.

ALWAR

Capital, Alwar (27° 34' 4" N., 76° 38' 28" E.).

This State was founded in 1772 by Pratāp Singh, a Narūka Rājput, who at first possessed but two and a half villages, but during the contentions between the Jāts, Mughals, and Marāthās, about that period, managed to possess himself of the greater part of the territory which forms the southern part of the present State¹ In the Marāthā war of 1803–1806 Bakhtāwar Singh took the side of the British, who rewarded him with the northern part, and took the State under their protection. On the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee the ruler was granted the title of Mahārāja²

Rulers	Number of coins in collection			
	A. D.	Al	Æ	Total
Sheodān Singh	1857	2	6	8
Mangal Singh	1874–1892	5	—	5
				<hr/> 13 <hr/>

The mint was at Rājgarh and the coins of Alwar were struck there from its opening in 1772 until 1877, when Alwar accepted the Government's offer to coin the State's money at Calcutta. The Rājgarh mint was closed except for a formal issue once a year, not for circulation, and the new coinage thenceforward struck at Calcutta³

The coins of Sheodān Singh bear the inscriptions—obverse 'Auspicious coin of Her Majesty the Queen, England the seat of Empire, in the Christian year 1867', reverse 'Struck at Rājgarh in the -th year of the reign of the great King Mahārāo-Rāj Sheodān Singh'.

Similar inscriptions are used on the succeeding ruler's coins

Copper coins are known of Pratāp Singh and Bakhtāwar with the name of Shāh 'Ālam, while Bānī Singh's coins bear the name of Muhammad Bahādur.⁴

¹ Webb, *The Currencies of Rājputāna* (London, 1898), henceforth quoted as Webb, p. 110

² *Ibid.*, p. 110

³ *Ibid.*, p. 110

⁴ *Ibid.*, Pl. x. 1, 2, 3

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<div>SHEODĀN SINGH</div> <div>A.D 1857-1874</div> <div>RUPYA.</div>				
SILVER	Rajgarh	1870 A.D Yr 15	In double circle with dots between. <div><div>↑</div><div>ملکہ معظمہ تخت نشین دارالسلطنہ انگلستان</div><div>(1) (2) W 178 175 S 1.07 1.06</div></div>	In double circle with dots between. <div><div>↑</div><div>راجا دھراج مہاراجہ راجہ سر سوی سیوان سنگہ بہادر</div><div>PL. XIII. 1</div></div>
			<div>HALF ANNA (1)</div>	
COPPER	Æ	—	As on No. 1 date illegible. <div><div>W 284 S 92</div></div>	مہاراجہ بہادر سودان سک سرب راجہ گروہ PL. XIII 2
		A.D. Yr 3		
		—		
4	—	A.D. Yr 4	"	As on No. 3 but ف
5	—	—	لطیف داران انگلستان <div><div>W 285 S .80</div></div>	راجا دھراج مہاراجہ راجہ سر PL. XIII 3

Ref. No. Date Place Locality

3. 0 1877 A. D. No. 1 A. D. No. 1

COPPER

W. 17
S. 17

7 1871 A. D. No. 1 A. D. No. 1

1871

(17) (17)
W. 17, 17
S. 17, 17

MANGAL SINGH

A. D. 1871-1872

Ref. No.

3. 8 1877 (Copy of the original)
10 1877 (Copy of the original)

SILVER

سہارو راجہ
سوی سال
سنگ سہارو
1877

(6) (10)
W. 180, 180
S. 121, 121

In margin, at top, ONL.
PLIII, at bottom, ALWAR
STATI
Aghār each side

Pl. XIII 4.

11 — 1788
etc (for
1877)
A. D.

but with date inverted 1877

12 — 1880
13

but 1880

(12) (13)
W. 180, 179.
S. 121, 121

BĀNSWĀRA

Capital Bānswāra (28° 30' N 74° 24' E.)

The chiefs of Bānswāra belong to the Sesodia Rājputs of Dūngarpur of which they are the junior branch, becoming detached from the latter State on the death of Udaya Singh in 1528. Bānswāra became partly subject to the Marāṭhās towards the close of the eighteenth century and paid tribute to the Chief of Dhār. A treaty was concluded with the British Government in 1818. The rulers have the title of Mahārāwal.¹

Ruler	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.
Lakshman Singh	1862-1905	4 Total 4.

Lakshman struck coins in 1870 which are known by the name of Lakshman shāhi. The rupee and its divisions are illustrated by Webb² but are not represented in this collection. The inscriptions on both silver and copper have so far baffled interpretation. Webb³ states that in former days the Salun Shāhi rupee (see Parliāgarh) was coined at Bānswāra it certainly was the rupee of the State, and still has a large circulation in the Mahārāwal's territory.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				Paisa.
	1	—	—	Solar symbols W 114 S 76 × 76	Traces of Nāgarī inscription Pl. XIII. 5 19187
	2	—	—	As on No. 1 W 114. S. 76 × 56.	As on No. 1 19185.
	3 4	—	—	" (3) (4) W 66 56 S 76 × 56 73 × 56	" (3) 19186 (4) 12184

¹ Webb, p. 33.² Ibid. Pl. III. 15-16.³ Ibid. p. 34.

BHARTPUR

Capital Bhartpur (27° 13' 3" N 71° 32' 20" E.)

One of the earliest of Nawabs the death of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1707 resulted in the formation of a number of small States of Bhartpur, which was founded by Churaman, a Jat but he was displaced by his brother Pata Singh, who was then proclaimed Governor of the district of Daj, with the title of Talukdar. About 1760 Suraj Mal extended it further, the process being continued by his fourth son, Ram Singh, who for some time rendered to General Perron was rewarded with more territory, and that formed the present State.

Mint.	Year.	Number of coins in collection			
		N.	R.	A.	Total.
Suraj Mal	1770-1771	—	—	9	9
Ram Singh	1805	1	4	—	5
Pata Singh	1817	—	—	—	—
Daj Singh	1825	—	—	—	—
Pata Singh	1826	—	3	—	3
Jaswant Singh	1852-1853	—	4	4	8
					23

According to Webb² the State in early days had two mints, viz., Dig and Bhartpur, and he gives 1703 as the date at which both mints commenced to strike coins. Neither of the names appear on the coins however till quite recent times. Instead we have Maha Indrapur and Bray Indrapur. The earliest coins in this catalogue are of copper, but in vol III Mr. H. Nelson Wright describes a rupee dated 1174 (A.D. 1760) with the usual Mughal legends and in the name of Shāh Jahān III. Those that follow in both vol III and this volume are of similar type, but in Shāh 'Ālam's name, and in the three metals, gold, silver, and copper, while both mints appear until we come to the coins of Jaswant Singh. These are of an entirely different type. On the obverse is the portrait of Queen Victoria, with a Persian legend around—obverse 'In the year 1858 of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, lawful sovereign of England'. On the reverse is its continuation, 'Struck at Bhartpur, 1910 (samvat) by Jaswant Singh Bahādur, Invincible in War, Bray Indrapur'.

Webb² states that the Dīg mint closed in 1878 and Bhartpur in 1883.

¹ Ibid, p. 125.

² Ibid, p. 126

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">SURAJ MAL(?) A.D. 1756-1763</p>				
COPPER AB 1	Braj Indrapur	— A.H. Yr 4	ساز عالم باد ساز ک	برج السور سرب طوس A ک PL. XIII. 6.
2	—	—	As on No 1	As on No. 1
3	—	—	(2) (3) (4)	
4	—	—	W 281 282 279 S 8 85 8	
5	—	—	W 283 S. 88	"
6	—	121- A.H.	but 171(-) W 101 S. 73	"
7	—	—	W 281 S. 75	"
8	—	—	W 86 S. 65	"
9	—	—	W 90. S -62.	"

Wt. 10.00 Yr. 10 Date 12-10-1907 No. 1000 Name of

LANDHUR SINGH (d)

A. 1 1807 1807

M. 100

GOLD

10

—
A. H.
Yr. 10
12-10-1907

سرب
مست مایوس
A * 10
س

W. 10.6
S .55

Pl. XIII. 7.

10011

P. 100

SILVER

11

P. j 12-10-1907
A. H. 1000
Yr. 10

A. H. No. 1000
M. 42

W. 172
S .112

درج اندرپور
سرب
مست مایوس
A * 10
س

12

— 1236
A. H.
Yr. 16

— 1236
M. 42

W. 170
S .105

but

Pl. XIII. 8.

11980

13

— 1238
A. H.
Yr. 18

— 1238
W. 171
S .95

but

"
18

14

Maha
Indrapur 12--
A. H.
Yr. 5?

— 12--
W. 170
S .87

but

"
مه اندرپور
س

Pl. XIII. 9.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
BALWANT SINGH				
A.D. 1826-1852.				
RUPEE.				
SILVER	R			
15	(—) Indrapur	12— A.H. Yr 36	As on No. 10 but 1r(—) W 170 S 85	As on No. 10 but 1r 8526.
16	—	1270 A.H. Yr 40	" 1r W 170 S 87	" PL XIII 10
17	—	12621 A.H. Yr 48	" 1271 (?) W 171 S 83	" 1r PL XIII 12 11503.
JASWANT SINGH				
A.D. 1852-1893.				
RUPEE.				
18	Bray-	1858	Head of Queen Victoria	In lined circle
19	Indrapur Bhartpur	A.D. 1910 R.	around حاج ملکہ معظمہ ملکہ کویت وکسریا فرماں دہی مد وانگلند ۱۸۵۸	مہاراجہ را () برج القلندر حسوت سکہ بہادر مہارو حک ۱۱۱ بہار ۱۱۱ [عرب]
			(18) (19) W 170 170 S 1-0 10	PL XIII 11

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 20 21	Braj- indrapur Bhartpur	1858 A D 1910 s	As on No 18 (20) (21) W 171, 170. S 85, 88.	As on No 18	SILVER
Æ 22 23	"	1858 A D	" (22) (23) W 283, 283 S 96, 96	"	COPPER
24 25	"	—	" (24) (25) W 144, 144 S 78, 78	"	

BĪKANĪR

Capital, Bikanīr (28° 0' N., 73° 22' E).

The rulers of Bikanīr are of the Rahtor clan of Rājputs, and, with those of Jodhpur, have a common parentage in Jodha, the founder of the latter State, both claiming direct descent from Rāma

Rulers	Number of coins in collection			
	A D	AR	Æ	Total
Gaj Singh	1746	1	—	1
Sūrat Singh	1787	6	—	6
Ratan Singh	1828	1	8	12
Sardār Singh	1852	3	6	9
Dūngar Singh	1872	1	—	1
Ganga Singh	1887	2	2	4
				<hr/> 36



The mint at Bikanīr appears to have been opened about 1760, for although a sanad is said to have been granted to Gaj Singh by the Emperor 'Ālamgir II between the years 1754 and 1759, giving him permission to coin money,¹ the only name mentioned on the coins down to 1879 is that of the Emperor Shah 'Ālam, whose reign commenced in 1759. Gold coins have never been struck here, but from the time of Gaj Singh onwards its rulers have struck both silver and

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SŪRAT SINGH				
A D 1787-1828.				
			RUPEE.	SILVER
As	—	—	As on No 1	As on No 1, but
2	—	A. H Yr 21	W 173. S. 82	ri
3	—	—	"	ri
		A. H Yr 26?	W. 169. S 77	11187.
4	—	1205?	"	"
		A. H Yr 37	ir o W. 173 S 85	ri 20121
5	—	—	"	"
		A. H Yr 43	undated W 171 S .92	ri on 1 Pl. XIV. 2. 20122
6	—	(12)29	"	"
7	—	A. H Yr 52	[ir]ri (6) (7) W. 172, 171 S .93, .9.	ri 11911

RATAN SINGH

A D. 1828-1851

			RUPEE	
8	—	1229	As on No 1	As on No 1
9	—	A. H	1229	ri ri
10	—	Yr 31		
11	—		(8) (9) (10) (11) W. 172, 171, 171 173 S .93, .92	Pl. XIV. 4 (8) 11184, (9) 11185

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER				
E 12	—	— A.H. Yr	As on No. 1 W 238 S 76	PAISA. As on No. 1  PL. XIV B 20476
13	—	—		
14	—	—		
15			(18) (14) (15) (16)	
16			W 259 256 255, 246	
17			S. 8 8 8 73	
18			(17) (18) (19)	
19			W 236 233, 232 S 73, 78 76	
SILVER				
A 20	Bikanir	1916 A.	کون وکولرا انگلستان ارای هندو [سک] ادار	بیکانیر 1917  سر ف پ ش ی سر PL. XIV B. Bikanir Darbar 20123.
21			(20) (31) W 174, 174 S 87 87	
COPPER				
E 22	—	—	As on No. 20 W 20 S. 45	TWO ANNAS. As on No. 20
E 23	Bikanir	1859 A.D.	As on No. 20 but 1 01 W 119 S. 75	PAISA. As on No. 20

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 24 25 26 27 28	Bikanīr	—	As on No. 20, but dateless (24) (25) (26) (27) W 121, 118, 124, 118, S. 73, 72, 75, 63, (28) W 111 S. 68.	As on No 20	COPPER

DÜNGAR SINGH

A. D. 1872-1887.

RUPPE

Æ 29 30 31 32	„	1916 S.	As on No 20 (29) (30) (31) (32) W 175, 175, 176, 175 S 85, 93, 87, 8	بیکانیر 1916 سر ۶۵۶ ی مر Pl. XIV. 6. (29) Bikanīr Darbar, (30) 20124	SILVER
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GANGA SINGH

A. D. 1887-(regnant)

RUPPE

33	„	„	As on No 20 W. 175 S 8	As on No 20 1 ۶۵۶ Pl. XIV. 7. 20124
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	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 34	Bikanir	1892 A.D	Crowned bust of Victoria L VICTORIA EMPRESS. W 179 S 12	<p>महाराजा गंगा सिंह बहादुर</p> <p>६ १८९२</p> <p>سنة بهادر</p> <p>لگا سکہ</p> <p>مہاراجہ</p> <p>In margin, ONE RUPEE, above BIKANIR STATE below on either side. Dotted rim.</p> <p>PL. XIV 8</p>
COPPER	Æ 36 86	"	1895 A.D	<p>As on No. 34</p> <p>(85) (86)</p> <p>W 98 98</p> <p>S 1-0 10</p>	<p>QUARTER ANNA.</p> <p>In ring of dots</p> <p>ONE QUARTER ANNA INDIA 1895</p> <p>above, BIKANIR below, STATE on either side. Dotted rim.</p> <p>PL. XIV 9</p>

BÜNDI

Capital Bändi (25° 27' N., 75° 40' 37' E.).

The Chiefs of Bändi whose title is that of Mahārāo Rājā are of the Hārā sept of the great clan of Chauhān Rājputa, and the country occupied by them for many centuries is called Harāoti.

In the early part of the seventeenth century Harāoti was divided into the two kingdoms of Bändi and Kotah (q r).

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
In name of Akbar II.				
GOLD	A/ 3 4	Bāndī	MUNH.	
			<p>محمد اکبر ساد بادشاہ غار</p> <p>۱۲۴- صاحب مران نا</p> <p>[سکہ مبارک]</p> <p>(8) (4) W 166 165 S. 75 75</p>	<p>مالوس</p> <p>سہ ۱۱ خلوس</p> <p>PL XVIII. 1.</p> <p>(3) 10924 (4) 10923</p>
COPPER	Æ 5	—	PAIRA.	
			As on No. 3	As on No 3 but Fr
		A.H. Yr 42	W 269 S. 9	
	6	—		"
		A.H. Yr 4	W 268 S 77 x 77	"
	7	—	Yr 28	"
			W 275 S. 75 x 60	"
RĀM SINGH				
A.D 1821-1887				
SILVER	R 6	—	RUPKE.	
			<p>VIO</p> <p>TORIA</p> <p>QUEEN</p> <p>1866</p> <p>W 171 S. 81</p>	<p>रामसिंह</p> <p>बुंदीय</p> <p>राम सिंह</p> <p>१८२३</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 9	—	1867 A D 1924 S	As on No 8, but 1867 W. 171 S .82	As on No 8, but १८२४	SILVER
10 11	—	1872 A D 1929 S	1872 (10) (11) W. 172, 172. S 94, 95	१८२८ Pl. XIV. 10.	
At 12 13	—	"	As on No 8 (12) (13) W 273, 272 S 9 x 91, 91 x 87	As on No 8. Pl. XIV 11.	COPPER
14 15 16	—	1924 S	As on No 8 (14) (15) W 166, 166, S 7 x 65, 65 x 55 (16) W 164 S 7 x 65	As on No 8	
17 18 19 20	—	1943 S	In circle a has a A D 1943 (17) (18) (19) W 166 166 171 S 9 9 7	In circle a ५२१४ राम सिंह १८२३	SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R		RAGHUBIR SINGH	
	20	—	A.D. 1889— HALF RUPEE.	
	—	—	In centre, a Katar	[] मसिह १९६६
	—	A.D. 1968 s	around EMPEROR EDWARD VII	
	—		W 82. S 86	
21	—			
22	—		(21) (22) W 42 42 S 55 55	


DHOLPUR

Capital, Dholpur (26° 42' N., 77° 56' E.).

The reigning family of Dholpur are Jāts of the Bamrācha family of the Deewāl tribe.

Dholpur has had a chequered history for it resisted Babur Aurangzeb's sons fought for mastery within its territory and during the forty five years succeeding 1761 changed its master five times. In 1775 it was seized by Mirzā Najaf Khān and then fell into the hands of Sindhiā. In 1806 the English united Dholpur Bān Rājākhera, and Sir Mitrās territories into one State and made it over to Mahārānā Kirat Singh in exchange for his territory of Gōhad which was given up to Sindhiā to whose family it still belongs.

Ruler	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.	
Kirat Singh	1804	3	Total 3

The Dholpur mint was opened in 1804 and the coins struck there are known as tamanchā on account of the *tamanchā* or pistol  shown on them which is also the mark of the State.¹ Silver coins only have been struck at this mint, which ceased its operations in 1857.²

¹ Webb, p. 123.

² Ibid., p. 125.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>KĪRAT SINGH</p> <p>A H. 1226-1232 A D 1811-1836.</p> <p>RUPY</p> <p>SILVER</p>	
At 1 2	Gohnd	— A H Yr 21	<p>محمد اکبر شاه نادر شاه عارح</p> <p>حاجب شاه قران شاه</p> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>(1) (2) W. 170, 169 S. 1.0, .75</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمت</p> <p>سکه ۲۱ حانوس</p> <p>صرب کوغد</p> <p>19911</p>
3	—	1251 A H Yr 30	<p>As on No 1, but 1781 (Punch marks)</p> <p>W. 168 S .8</p>	<p>As on No 1, but —</p> <p>Pl. XV 1.</p>

COINS OF JAIPUR

Rulers.	Number of coins in collection.				
	A.D	₹	₹	₹	Total
Mādhō Singh I	1760	—	2	9	11
Prithvī Singh	1763	—	—	—	—
Pratāp Singh	1778	—	1	—	1
Jagat Singh II	1803	1	1	2	4
Mohan Singh	1818	—	—	1	1
Jai Singh III	1819	—	—	—	—
Rām Singh	1836	1	8	12	21
Mādhō Singh II	1880	—	5	1	6
					—
					44

It has been said that the Jaipur mint was opened by Jai Singh II but Webb¹ was unable to believe this, and the earliest known coins are those of Isvari Singh, which were struck in the name of the Emperor Muḥammad Shāh (1719-1748). These have been recorded by Mr Nelson Wright in vol. III of this Catalogue and are of usual Mughal type. Similar coins in all three metals have been struck by the successors of Isvari in the name of the Emperor contemporary with those of the rulers of Jaipur until the middle of the reign of Rām Singh when Queen Victoria's name was substituted for that of the Emperor Bahādur and the supremacy of Britain acknowledged. On the obverse of the coin (No 22) is the Persian inscription which Webb translates into English, Struck at Sawāi Jaipur in the year 1868, by permission of the Great Queen of the Empire of Inglistan, Victoria the reverse side containing. In the 31st year of the fortunate reign of Mahārāo-rāj Rām Singh (p. 76, No 3) Coins of this type were struck in the three metals as before, the same design being used on the rupees of his successor Mādhō Singh II Webb says 'In addition to the Jaipur town mint, mints have during this century (the nineteenth) been worked at Mādhupūr Jikur Būpas, Surujghar and Charanā in Khetri. The two latter were closed in 1869 the others at an earlier but now unknown date. The characteristic mint-mark of the State is a jhār or spray of six branches $\frac{1}{2}$.

¹ Webb p. 74.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">MĀDHO SINGH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In name of 'Ālamgīr II (cf. vol iii, no. 2224)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A D 1760-1778</p>				
AR 1	Sawāi Jaipur	— A H Yr 1	<p style="text-align: center;">عالم کیرح نادرشاه عار سکه مار</p> <p>W. 175 S 86</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPPI</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مانوس سه احد خلوس مر سواي حي بور Pl. XV 2</p>
2	"	— A H Yr. 6	<p>As on No 1</p> <p>W. 171 S 81</p>	<p>As on No 1, but سنة :</p> <p style="text-align: right;">19900</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">In name of 'Ālam II</p>				
AR 3	"	— A H Yr 1 ¹⁶	<p style="text-align: center;">شاه عالم نادر شاه عار</p> <p>W 256 S. 86</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سواي حي نور سر Pl XV 6</p>

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ	—	—	As on No. 3	As on No. 3.
	10 11			(10) (11) W 259 277 S 76 76	
PRATĀP SINGH					
In name of Shah Ālam II (cf vol. III, no 2357).					
A.D. 1778-1803					
SILVER	AR	Sawā Jaipur	— A.H. Yr 39	In lined circle	In lined and dotted circles,
	12			سہ عالم — بادشاہ — سکہ مہا W 174 S 87	مانوس سہ احد خلوس — غرب سوی حی (نور) PL XV 3.
JAGAT SINGH II					
In name of Akbar II.					
A.D. 1803-1818					
GOLD	A	"	122- A.H. Yr Ahd	MUNR.	
	13			محمد اکبر سہ بادشاہ غار — صاحب قران لالہ — سکہ مبارک W 167 S. 8	مانوس مسب سہ احد خلوس — غرب سوی حی (نور) PL XV 4
SILVER	AR	"	122- A.H. Yr 2	RUPR.	
	14			As on No 13	As on No. 13 but
				W 172 S 9	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			In name of 'Ālam II.	
			PAISA.	
Æ 15	Siwāi Jaipur	— Yr 44	As on No 3 W 281. S. -9.	As on No 3, but ۴۴
			COPPER	
			In name of Akbar II.	
			PAISA.	
16		— A H Yr. 3	In two circles with dots between شاه اکبر نادر عار	In two circles with dots between سوی حی پور مر سنة ۲ Pl. XV 6
			W 285 S 125 (Full die)	
17		— A H Yr 4	W. 273 S 125	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
GOLD	Sawāi Jaipur	12— A.H. Yr 13	<p>RĀM SINGH In name of Bahādur II. A.D. 1835-1880</p> <p>MUHR.</p> <p>۱۲ محمد ساد بهادر</p> <p>۱۲ ساد غار</p> <p>سکه مار</p> <p>W 167 S. 75</p>	
			<p>As on No. 13 but ۱۲</p> <p>PL XV 8</p>	
SILVER		126— A.H. Yr 12	<p>RUPPE.</p> <p>As on No. 19 but ۱۲۱—</p> <p>W 174 S 87</p>	
		21	<p>TWO ANKAR</p> <p>As on No. 19</p> <p>W 22 S -5</p>	
		22	<p>In name of Queen Victoria.</p> <p>RUPPE.</p> <p>۱۲۱— A.D. Yr 31</p> <p>وکتورا انگلستان سلطنت ۱۸۲— سنه عهد ملکه معظمه عرب سواي حیدور</p> <p>رام سکه حی ۲۱ مہاراجہ دھرج سواي ۲۱ مسیت سے طلوس مانوس</p> <p>W 175 S 85</p>	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 23	Sawāi Jaipur	— A D Yr 33	As on No 22, but 1871 — W 175 S 85	As on No 22, but rr	SILVER
24	"	1870 A D Yr 35	" 1870. W 176 S 115	" rr Pl XV 7	
25	"	18— A.D Yr 45	" 18— W 175. S 87	" rr M 71	
FOUR ANNAS					
26	"	— A D Yr 33	As on No. 22, but undated W 43 S 67.	As on No 22, but rr	
27	"	— A D Yr. 41	" W. 43 S 6	" rr	
TWO PAISA					
Æ 28	"	1870 A D Yr 35	As on No 22, but 1870. Same type W 282 S 118	As on No 22, but rr	COPPER
PAISA					
29 30 31 32 33 33 a	"	— A D Yr 37	As on No 22, but date- less. (29) (30) (31) (32) W 96, 96, 95, 94, S 75, 7, 75, 75, (33) (33 a) W 94, 96 S 7, 75	As on No 22, but rr	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 34	Sawli Jaipur	— A.D. Yr 33	As on No. 22 W 90 S 7	As on No. 22 but r1
	35		—	"	"
	36		A.D.		"
	37		Yr 40	(35) (36) (37) W 97 98 98. S. 8 72 70	PL XV 9
	38	,	1880 A.D. Yr 45	" IAA W 99 S 15	ra
MADHO SINGH II					
A.D. 1880-1922					
RUPEE.					
SILVER	AR 39		1880 A.D. Yr 1	As on No. 22 but IA W 177 S. 12	As on No. 22 but مادھو in place of م , and س احد
	40		1881 A.D. Yr 2	IAA1 W 177 S -85	" r
	41		188-	"	"
	42		A.D. Yr 9	— (41) (42) W 178 176. S. 85 85	1
	43	"	— A.D. Yr 8	As on No. 22 but dateless. W 88 S -	As on No. 22, but
EIGHT ANNAS.					



Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 44	Sawāi Jaipur	— A D Yr 20	As on No 22, but dateless W 96 S 8	As on No 22, but r.



PAISA.

COPPER

SAWĀI MADHUPUR MINT (?)

Akbar II 5 R

The coins of the type Pl XVIII 2 are attributed by Prinsep (p 67) and Webb (Pl VIII 3) to Kotah, but they bear a strong resemblance to the coins of Jaipur, and have the lotus-bud  on the obverse also found on definite Jaipur coins as is the *ghār* () The coins usually read *سواي* only if the die ever really bore more. It may be suggested that they are of Sawāi Madhupur, which is known to have been a Jaipur mint

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 45 46	Sawāi	12-- A H Yr 13	As on No 13, but  12-- (45) (46) W 171, 166 S 83, 78	As on No 13, but 13  سرب سواي Pl. XVIII. 2 (45) 3439
47	"	— A H Yr 15	" W 171 S 83	" سنة 10
48	"	12-- A H Yr 26	" 12-- W. 169 S. 85	" سنة ۲۶

SILVER

SILVER	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	AR 49	Sawāī	— A. H. Yr 30	As on No. 13 W 171 S 82	As on No. 13 but r

11921

JAISALMER

Capital Jaisalmer (26° 55 N, 70° 57 E.)

The Mahārāwals of Jaisalmer are Yādu Bhātī Rājputs and claim a very ancient lineage.

Rulers	Number of coins in collection.		
	A. D.	AR	Total.
Akhai Singh (Akhaia Singh)	1722-1762	1	1
Ranjit Singh	1846-1864	1	1
			2

The earliest coins of Jaisalmer are those known by the name of Akhai Shāhi so-called on account of their having been struck originally by Akhai Singh. They are of the usual Mughal type and there is little to distinguish them from the coins of Muhammad Shāh of Dehli mint, from which they were copied with the exception of the marks in the exergue on the reverse. The striking of these coins was prohibited by the Dehli court but they were issued in defiance of the prohibition and enjoyed a large circulation throughout Sind, Bahāwalpūr and the Jaisalmer district, their issue being continued by Mūlraj and his successors until 1860 when coins were struck in Queen Victoria's name with inscriptions, obverse Auspicious coins of Victoria, lawful Queen of England Her Majesty exalted in rank with the reverse continuing Struck in the House of Government Jaisalmer in the 22nd year of her auspicious reign.¹ Copper coins called Dodia are known to have been struck here. They are marked with a design which is very similar in appearance to that on the dūngla paīsa of Mewār. Forty of them equal one auna. It is said that they were issued in 1660 and again in 1836.²

¹ Webb pp. 104, 106.² Ibid., p. 106.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">AKHAY SINGH A.D. 1722-1762</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE. SILVER</p>				
1 2	Shāh-jāhanābād	11(52) A H Yr 22 (Mu- ham- mad Shah)	<p>Traces of dotted border</p> <p>۱۱[۵۲] محمد شاه نادر شاه عارح</p> <hr/> <p>صاحب قرن ثانی</p> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>(1) (2) W 161, 168. S 85, 8</p>	<p>Traces of dotted border</p> <p>فه جها آباد</p> <p>دار الخلا شاهن</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>مادوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>حلوس ۲۲</p> <p>سنة</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV. 10.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">RANJĪT SINGH A D 1846-1864.</p>				
3	Jaisalmīr	— A H Yr 22	<p>ملکه معظمه رفیع الدرجه</p> <hr/> <p>وکتوریا فرماں</p> <p>انگلستان</p> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>W 204 S 1 05</p>	<p>Traces of dotted border</p> <p>[حیسلمیر]</p> <p>دار ال ریاست</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>مادوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>حلوس ۲۲</p> <p>سنة</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV. 11. 11571</p>

JHĀLAWĀR

Capital, Jhālra Patan (24° 32' N, 76° 12' E)

The ruling family of Jhālrawār belong to the Jhāla clan of Rājputs, and the title of their chieftain is that of Mahārāja Rāna

This State, originally a part of Kotah, came into existence in 1837 and was founded in memory of the services rendered to Kotah by Zālīm Singh, the famous Regent and administrator for over forty-five

years. The grandson of Zalim Singh was placed upon the throne thus created with the title of Rāj Rana.

Rulers.	Number of coins in collection.			
	A. D.	Rs.	As.	Total.
Prithvi Singh	1845	9	6	15
Zalim Singh	1876	2	—	2
				17

The State began to strike coins at a very early stage of its existence, probably the first year the coins struck being known later as Madan Shāhi. They resemble the coins of Kotah of that period except that they bear the mint-name Jhalawār. The copper paisa are square.

In 1858 the new Madan Shāhi coins were issued in the name of Queen Victoria.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			PRITHVI SINGH A. D. 1847-1875 OLD MADAN SHAHI PAISA.	
COPPER A 1	Jhalawār	— s. Yr 21 of issue (from 1858)	In lined and dotted border محمد شاه بهادر بادشاہ غار سکہ مبارک W 279 S .85 x 81	In lined and dotted border مانوس مسند ۱۲۱ ۱۱۱۱ سے ۲۱ جلوس عرب جہلاوار PI XV 12
SILVER A 2	"	1915 s. Yr 4 (of issue 1858)	RUPEE (NEW MADAN SHAHI). Portions of ملکہ معظمہ و کنزیا باجہا انگلا W 172 S. 8	As on No. 1 س ۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 3	Jhālāwār	1915 s Yr 5	As on No 2 W 173 S. 1 05	As on No 2, but o	SILVER
4	"	— s Yr 7	" W 172 S .75	" v سہ 11201	
5	"	— s Yr 13	" W 172. S 8.	" ۱۳ سہ Pl. XV. 13 From Gwalior Res 20463	
6 7	"	1915 s? Yl. 15	" (6) (7) W 173, 173 S 11, 11	" ۱۵ سہ Pl XVI 1.	
8	"	Yr 16	" W 172 S 81	" ۱۶ سہ	
9	"	Yl 17	" W. 172 S. .81	" ۱۷ سہ	
10	"	Yr 19	" W 173 S 77	" ۱۹ سہ	
Æ 11	"	— s Yr 4	As on No 2 W. 275 S 75 x 65	As on No 2, but f	COPPER

PAISA

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	12	Jhālāwār	1915 a:	As on No. 2	As on No. 2
	13		Yr 9	Traces of dotted border	Traces of dotted border
	14				
	15			(12) (13) W 280 277 S 85 × 81 81 × 65 (14) (15) W 279 276 S 71 × 65, 8 × 6	PL XVI 2
ZĀLIM SINGH					
A.D. 1875-1896					
RUPYĀ					
SILVER	AR				
	16		Yr 20 (of issue 1858)	As on No. 2 W 173 S. 9	As on No. 2 but
	17	"	Yr 21	W 173 S 71	

JODHPUR (MĀRWĀR)

Capital Jodhpur (26° 17' N., 73° 4' E.)





The State of Mār wār is better known by the name of its capital Jodhpur which was built by Rāo Jodhā in 1459 and named after him.

The rulers of this State are entitled Mahārājas and are chiefs of the Rāthor clan of Rājputa, to whom the territory belongs. Like their neighbours at Udaipur they claim direct descent from Rāma.

Number of coins in collection.

Rulers.	A.D.	AR	Æ	Total.
Vijaya (or Bijj Singh)	1773	1	"	8
Bhim Singh	1791	—	—	—
Mān Singh	1801	—	5	5
Takht Singh	1813	4	1	5
Jaswant Singh	1873	5	3	8
Sardār Singh	1895	—	—	—
Samar Singh	1911	—	—	—

No coins can be attributed to this State prior to those of Vijaya Singh, although Tod in his *Rajasthan* says that Ajit coined money in 1720. The mint of Vijaya Singh was opened in 1761 at the capital, and gold, silver, and copper coins were struck there from that time until quite recently. Mints were also opened at Pālī, Nagor, and Sujat, but apparently at a subsequent date,¹ these subsidiary mints striking in silver and copper only.

The coins in the Indian Museum begin with those of Vijaya, which are called 'Biyy shāhi'. They contain the usual legend of Shāh 'Ālam, the Mughal emperor, who was contemporary with Vijaya. 'Auspicious coin of the noble monarch, Shāh 'Ālam', with the reverse 'Struck in the house of victory, Jodhpur, in the year of his fortunate reign'. Coins bearing this inscription but varying their regnal dates were struck through the successive reigns of Bhīm Singh, Mān Singh, and Takhat Singh until 1858, when as usual the Mughal title gave place to that of Queen Victoria. The obverse reads 'During the auspicious reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India', and the reverse, 'Struck at Jodhpur by Mahārājādhirājā Śrī Takht Singh Bahādur' and in Nāgaī श्री माताजी = 'Śrī Mātājī'. Coins with similar readings were also issued by Jaswant Singh with the alteration of name and Samvat date, the latter taking its place on all coins struck by the Durbar from Samvat 1918 (A.D. 1863). The special marks of the State are the 'Jhār'    (or spray) and 'Khāndā'  (or sword), and their position on the coins is of much assistance in identifying the mint at which they were struck, especially when supplemented with the private mark of the 'Dāroga'. Each mint-master or 'Dāroga' put a special device of his own on the coins struck by him during his term of office, and Captain Webb in his work² gives the following examples of some of the marks used by them together with their names, and the period during which they were mint-masters.

Jodhpur Mint	𑖀 (Ga upside down)	Kanī Rām	dāroga	1849-1862
"	"	रा (Rā)	Anar Singh	" 1866
"	"	علی ('Alī	Mumtaz 'Alī	" 1884-1886
Pālī	"	卐 (the swastika)	Joshī Hans Rāj	" (Jaswant's time)
"	"	मृ	Lala Sedh Mal	" prior to 1886
"	"	वा (for Bālājī)	Mangal Chand	" 1886
Sūjat	"	شا (above ش)	Nazar Harkaran	" 1859
"	"	ट.	Bohra Gokal	1878 to 1881
			Chand	
"	"	क	Bias Kishen Das	" 1888

¹ Webb, p. 41

² Ibid, p. 42

³ These rupees are known as 'Lullulīa', and on account of the baseness of the metal composing them are avoided by traders. Webb, p. 45

The position of the *dāroga* s mark in relation to the 'jhār and sword as a means of identifying the mint has also been indicated in the same valuable work.¹

Jodhpur coins have the *dāroga* s mark adjacent to the jhār both being on the obverse

Pāli coins have the *dāroga* s mark on the obverse whilst the jhār is on the reverse next to the sword.

Nāgor coins have parts (but sometimes entire) of the jhār and sword above the Nāgari letters on the reverse and no sword below

Sūjat coins sometimes bear a kaṭār (dagger) the *dāroga* s mark being near to the jhār on the obverse. Others also have श्री माहादेवजी (Śrī Mahādevajī) on the obverse, with श्री माताक्षी (Śrī Mātājī) on the reverse.

There are no coins of either Nāgor or Sūjat in the collection here catalogued but several of Pāli, eg No. 18 having ضرب نالی ماروار (= Struck at Pāli in Marwar). In 1858 the name of Queen Victoria was substituted for that of the Mughal emperor at Jodhpur but the change was not so promptly made at the other mints.²

The mint at Nāgor was closed in 1872 and that at Sūjat in 1888³ but the Jodhpur and Pāli mints were still active in 1893.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			VIJAYA SINGH	
			A.H. 1187-1209	A.D. 1773-1794
			BIJY SHANI RUPEE.	
SILVER	At 1	Jodhpur — A.H. 17 —		
			W 173 G. 9	PL. XVI. 2.

¹ Webb, p. 41.

² Ibid., p. 40

³ Ibid. p. 41.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
BIJY SHĀHĪ PAISA.				
Æ 2	Jodhpur	11]92 A H. Yr —	Lined circle, حودپور دار المصور و ۹۲ (۱۱)	Lined and dotted circles, صرب ماپوس میمت جلوس Pl. XVI. 4.
3	"	1205 A H Yr 35	As on No 2, but r o W. 325. S 9	As on No. 2, but r o
4	"	1205 A H	" W. 319 S 87.	" no regnal year
5	"	"	" W 321 S. 9	"
6	"	"	" W 318 S 9	"
7	"	"	" W 319 S .8.	"
8	"	"	(double struck) W 319 S 8	"

COPPER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
MĀN SINGH				
COPPER	Jodhpur	1215 A.H. Yr 45	A.H. 1210-1259 As on No. 2 but 1710 (f) (9) (10) W 317 316. S. 84 87	A.D. 1804-1843 As on No. 2 but 1710
		— A.H. Yr 641	no date (11) (12) W 325 320 S 105 83.	17 (f)
		— A.H. Yr -5	W 310 S. 90	"
		TAKHT SINGH		
		A.H. 1250-1200 A.D. 1843-1873.		
SILVER	12641 A.H. (= A.D. 1847)	BĪJY SHĀHI RUPĒ.		
		ساز عالم ۱۲۶۴ [سکه ساز] W 1-- S 80		
		As on No. 2. between دار and المور PL XVI c.		
15	1264 A.H.	As on No. 14 but without W 1-3 S 9		

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 16	Jodhpur	— A H Yr. 22	<p>In lined circle.</p> <p>محمد اکبر شاه شاہ عار</p> <p>W 344 S. 10</p>	<p>PAISA.</p> <p>س حو [دہور دار المصور صرب مانوس میمن حلوس ۲۲ سہ</p> <p>PL. XVI 5. 13107</p> <p>COPPER</p>
AR 17	„	(Issued in 1858)	<p>In lined circle.</p> <p>کرمان مار کوین وکتور ج یا ملکہ ستان ن ہندو معظمہ انگلستا و Spray and ج above کتو</p> <p>W 175 S 96</p>	<p>RUPEE</p> <p>In lined circle</p> <p>سگہ بہادر آئی ماتانی تحت مہاراجہ ۲۲ دھراج سری صرب حودپور</p> <p>PL XVI 7</p> <p>SILVER</p>
18	Pali-1-Mārwar	1926 s (=A D 1869)	<p>شاہ فرنگ نعمد کوین ہندو تحت زرو سیمرا سکہ ارد ۹۵ سگہ</p> <p>W 175 S 83</p>	<p>۱۹۲۶</p> <p>آئی ماتانی ب ن صربالی ماروار</p> <p>PL XVI 8</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	AR 19	Jodhpur	<p style="text-align: center;">JASWANT SINGH</p> <p>A.H. 1290-1313. A.D. 1873-1895.</p> <p>As on No. 17 but</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❧ ५</p> <p>W 175 S 79</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> श्री माताजी ११ श्री हनुमन्त माराज [११] (हनुमन्त) </p> <p>M. 79 PL. XVI. 9</p>	
			<p>As on No. 19 but</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❧ १</p> <p>W 173 S 77</p>	
			<p>As on No. 21 but</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❧ १</p> <p>W 176 S. 83</p>	
			<p>As on No. 22 but</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❧ १</p> <p>W 175. S. 82</p>	
			<p>Lined and dotted border</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❧ १</p> <p>कोन वक्रिया [११] सान मन्त्रे अन्कलन वन्दन</p> <p>W 174 S 85.</p>	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
Æ 24 25 26	Jodhpur	—	Traces of dotted border درماں مار ک کوین وکتوریا ملکہ (سہ) (24) (25) (26) W. 325, 324, 308 S. 85, 9, 8	و سندوستان معظمہ انگلستان صرب حودہ پور Pl. XVI. 12	

KARAU LI

Capital, Karauli (26° 30' N, 77° 4' E)

The Mahārāja of Karauli is the head of the Jādon clan of Rājputs, who claim to be descended from Krishna

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection		
		AR	Æ	Total
Manak Pāl . .	1772	2	—	2
Harbaksh Pāl	1804	1	—	1
Pratāp Pāl . .	1838	1	—	1
Nar Singh Pāl .	1848	—	—	—
Madan Pāl	1853	4	—	4
Jai Singh	1869	—	—	—
Arjun Pāl . .	1875	1	2	3
Bhanwai Pāl	1886	4	1	5
				—
				<u>16</u>

The earliest coins known of this State bear the name of Shāh 'Ālam and according to their regnal year were struck by Mānak Pāl. They bear some resemblance to the coins of Jaipur, but the 'jhār' (𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀸) is distinctive. The issues of Harbaksh and Pratāp can only be distinguished from each other by the regnal year of Akbar II, but on the coins of Madan Pāl and his successors the initial letter of the ruler's name in Nāgarī distinguishes the issuer.

In 1859 coins of a new type were issued on which Queen Victoria was recognized as suzerain, the legend on the obverse reading ۱۸۵۹ 'of the Empress, lawful Queen of England, year 1859'. The reverse continues صرب کرولی سہ خلوس میمت









مانوس Struck at Karauli in the -th year of his fortunate reign
The 1859 (1859) is on some dies wrongly written 1852 (1852)

In 1891 Bhanwar Pāl struck coins reading on the obverse Her Majesty, the Empress of India, year 1891 with a reverse similar to the previous issue.

It may be mentioned that Karauli is written both کرولی and کرولی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER			<p>(7) MĀNAK PĀL</p> <p>A.D. 1772-1804</p> <p>RUPEE.</p>	
	R 1	Karauli? 119- A.H. Yr 24	<p>سہ عالم</p> <p>بادشاہ غار</p> <p>سکہ مبار</p> <p>W 173 S -8</p>	<p>Traces of circle</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>سکہ</p> <p>۲۴ سہ طوس</p> <p>قرن</p> <p>کرولی (7)</p> <p>PL XVII 5</p> <p>Karauli Darbar 19910.</p>
	2	— A.H. Yr 41	<p>As on No. 1</p> <p>W 167 S. 85</p>	<p>As on No 1 but</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>PL XVII 6</p> <p>Karauli Darbar 19911</p>
3	"	1231 A.H. Yr 10	<p>HARBAKSH PĀL</p> <p>A.D. 1804-1838</p> <p>RUPEE.</p>	
			<p>محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ غار</p> <p>۱۲۳۱</p> <p>صاحب قران</p> <p>W 170 S 8۰</p>	<p>As on No. 1 but</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>1991</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 4	Karauh	— A H. Yr 43 (of Ak- bai II)	PRATĀP PĀL A D 1838-1848 RUPEE	
			As on No 3, but no date W. 168 S 85	As on No 3, but سنہ ۴۳ 19913
5	"	12 -- A H. Yr 13	MADAN PĀL A. D 1853-1869 RUPEE	
			As on No 3, but ۱۲ -- W. 161 S. 9	As on No. 1, but سنہ ۱۳ Pl XVII. 7 19914
6	"	1852 (sic) A D Yr 10	Lined circle and dots فرما معظمتہ ملکہ ن رواح انگلستان الہ ۱۸۵۲ سنہ M 94 W. 170 S 85.	Lined circle and dots سنہ ۱۰
7	"	1852 (sic) A D Yr 12	"	As on No 1, but سنہ ۱۲ Pl. XVII. 8
8	"	185 - A D Yr 14	"	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R	—	ARJUN PÁL	
			A. D. 1875-1888	
			RUPEE.	
9	—	1885 A. D. Yr 10		As on No. 5 but  in place of
W 189 S 8	Pl XVII. 9 19916		PAISA.	
COPPER	E	Karauli	As on No. 9	
			W 279 S 85.	As on No. 9
11		1888 A. D. Yr 11	 W 281 S 85	 Pl XVII 10 19921
SILVER	R	..	BHANWAR PÁL	
			A. D. 1886-(regnant).	
12	..	1888 A. D. Yr 2	As on No. 9 but  W 171 S 85	As on No. 9 but  in place of
13	..	1893 A. D. Yr 8	 W 171 S 85	 Pl XVII 11 19917

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 14	Karauli	1893 A D Yr. 8	HALF-RUPIE.		SILVER
			As on No 9 W. 85 S. 7	As on No 9 19918	
15	—	18-- A D Yr 11	QUARTER-RUPY		
			As on No 9. W. 12 S. 5	As on No 9, but 11 19919	
AL 16	—	1887 A D Yr 2	PAISA		COP
			As on No 9, but 1887 W 279 S 8	As on No 9, but 1887 19922	

KUCHĀWAN (JODHPUR STATE)

Capital, Kuchāwan (27° 12' N., 74° 48' E)

This semi-independent State was the only one allowed by Jodhpur to strike its own money

Its ruler has the title of Thākūi, and ranks as the first of the nobles of the second class, and belong to the Udawut clan of Rājputs

Number of coins in collection



Rulers	A D	AR	Total
Sūraj Māl	1757-1790	7	7
Kesrī Singh	1857-[?]	4	4
			<hr/> 11 <hr/>

The old Kuchāwan rupee or *bopushahr* is a copy of the Ajmer rupee of year 31 of Shāh 'Ālam with the mint-mark a sword (☞) over the * of Shāh on the obverse It is believed to have been struck in the

reign of Surāj Mal¹ and its issue was continued without alteration by his successors until the reign of Kesri Singh. During the latter's reign new coins were struck acknowledging British supremacy upon them with the Persian inscriptions obverse Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India, reverse Struck at Kuchāwan dependency of Jodhpur year of Jesus 1863

Webb p 51 has an interesting note on the circulation of this rupee which he says is current in Kuchāwan territory in Kishengarh, and dependency of Mārwar

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Al	—	SŪRAJ MAL	
			A.D 1757-1790	
			RUPEE	
			ساہ عالم	مالو
			—	مس
			د ساہ	س
			(1) (2) (3) (4)	
			W 162 164 166 168	(1) 14249 (2) 11188,
			S. 75 7 75 75	(3) 11889 (4) 11890
			(5)	
			W 165	
			S 75	PL XVII 3
	6	—	HALF RUPEE	
			As on No. 1	As on No 1
			W 84	M 85
			S 85.	11891
	7	—	"	
			W 47	
			S 5	11892

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
In name of <u>Shāh</u> Ālam II.				
RUPEE.				
SILVER AR 1	Kishan-garh	— A. H. 1r 24	Portion of Shāh Ālam's legend. W 166 S 85	مانوس مسب  ککرو مانوس عرب ۲۴ [سنة]
2	"	— A. H. 1r 25	As on No 1 W 168 S 75.	As on No 1 but re سة 11877
PRITHVI SINGH				
A. D 1830-1870				
RUPEE.				
3 4 5	"	(1) 292	رنا وکرو ملکہ معظہ و ہند سلطان انگلہ (3) (4) (ب) W 168 166 16.5 S 9. 9. 8	[سکہ] نرہی بہا  ککرو مانوس مسب عرب ۲۱۶ (۱)
PL XVII 12 11522 11533				

KOTAH

Capital, Kotah (25° 10' N., 75° 52' E).

The State of Kotah is ruled by an Udaya branch of the Bundi family. The head of the State bears the title of Mahārāo and is of the Chauhān race of Rājput̃s.

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection			
		AV	AR	Æ	Total
Chhatar Sāl II.	1866	—	9	2	11
Umed Singh II	1889	—	—	—	—
					<u>11</u>

The coins of this State were formerly struck at three mints, viz., Kotah-city, Jhāhā Patan, and Gāgraun, but in 1870 the Political Agent reported to the Government that there was only one mint in the State, that at Kotah-city¹.

The coins of Kota in the name of the 'Empress of England' bear the same symbols (𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 𑂔𑂰𑂩𑂰) as the earlier coins of Bundi, and they seem to have the same mint, written سدی instead of دبد. The attribution to Kota seems guaranteed by all the authorities however, although the mint-name is certainly not كوطه as read by Webb.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			CHHATAR Sāl II	
			A D 1866–1889	
			RUPEE	
AR 1	Kotah (?)	— A H Yr 44	Lined and dotted circles نادر شاه عاری ? انگلستان ? ملکه معظمه W. 172 S. 115	Lined and dotted circles مانوس میمت 𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 سده ۲۴ جلوس صرب دبد کا [?] Pl. XVIII 3 19969

SILVER

¹ Webb, p. 91

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A. 2	Kotah	— Yr 2	As on No. 1 W 173. S 77	As on No. 1 but " " 11917
	8		— Yr 4	M 110 W 173 S 77	" " " "
	4		— Yr 14	" W 172. S 8	" " " " 19070
	5	"	— Yr 16	M 110 W 175 S 115.	" " " "
	6 7 8		— Yr 10	(6) (7) (8) W 173 173 173 S 75 87 87	" " " "
	9		— Yr 21	W 173. S 8	" " " "
				PAISA.	
COPPER	A. 10 11		— Yr 15	As No. 1 but square double struck (10) (11) W 281 281 S 80 x 81 80 x 80	As on No. 1 but " " PL XVIII 4

MEWĀR (UDAIPUR)

Capital, Udaipur (24° 35' 19" N, 73° 43' 23" E)

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection.		
		₨	Æ	Total
Bhīm Singh .	1778-1828	21	—	21
Sardār Singh	1838	—	—	—
Swarūp Singh	1842-61	37	14	51
				<hr/> 72 <hr/>

Three mints have been worked in Mewār—at Chitor, Udaipur, and Bhilwāra. The early pieces issued are of Shāh 'Ālam's types. The 'Chitorī' rupee can be identified by its having five strokes over the 'h' of 'Badshāh', while the 'Udaipurī' has in addition to the strokes a 'jhār' and a star. The 'Bhilwārī' rupee is a copy of the Shāh jahānābād type of Shāh 'Ālam. The Chitor and Bhilwāra mints have been closed for many years, the latter before 1870, but the Udaipur mint was in operation as recently as 1913. In the early part of the nineteenth century Bhīm Singh issued the coin known as the 'Chandorī' rupee, which was struck at the Udaipur mint and current during his reign, and also those of his successors, Jawān Singh and Sardār Singh, but was withdrawn and melted down by Swarūp Singh¹. For this reason the coin is of some rarity and is not represented here. The currency issued by Swarūp Singh to take the place of those melted was called the New Chandorī (No 534) and was struck at Udaipur also. It is said that the marks on them have no special significance. In 1851 or 1852 the same ruler issued coins of another new type (No. 550), which were struck in gold and silver, the latter in various denominations.

The Nāgarī inscription upon the obverse is 'Chitrakūta Udayapūra' and the design below is supposed to represent mountains. The reverse reads 'Dostī Landhana' (Friend of London).

Although the State seems to have been well supplied with currency in the shape of silver, and gold too for that matter, it does not seem to have considered copper coins to be of much importance. The 'Bhilwāra' paisa was certainly struck in the principality, but it appears to have had a greater circulation in the Bhilwara district than in Mewār proper, while the 'Trisulia' and 'Dhingla' paisa were not struck at the State mints but coined by the 'Sonars' or goldsmiths of Chitor and Umarda (a village near Udaipur) respectively. All three of these types have been continually struck since the days of Shāh 'Ālam and are still in use.

¹ Webb, p 12

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	AR	—	CHITORI RUPEE.	
	1	—	[ساز عالم]	Usual reverse formula no mint or year legible.
	2	A.H.	ساز ساز	
	3	Yr 11	ک	
	4		سکه مبار	
	5		above 2 of ساز ساز	
	6		W average 166.6	
	7		S 7 to 75	
	8			
	9			
10				
			HALF RUPEE.	
11	—	—	As on No. 1	As on No. 1
12	—	—	(11) (12) W 82 83 S 57 64	
			UDAIPURI RUPEE.	
13	—	—	As on No. 1 but with	As on No. 1
14	—	—	addition of jhâr and star W 168. S 8	
			RUPEE.	
15	—	—	As on No. 1	As on No. 1
16	—	—	(16) (16) W 166 166 S 76 73	
17	—	—	"	
18	—	—	(17) (18) W 167 163 S 73 73	
19	—	—	"	
			W 166 S 73	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-RUPEE				
R 20	—	—	As on No 1 W 82 S. 6	As on No 1. 11895
21	—	—	” W. 83 S. 65	”
SWARŪP SINGH				
A D 1842-1861				
CHANDORI RUPEE				
22	—	—	* ॐ	❖ ॐ
23			o ❖	
24				
25			(22) (23, 24) (25)	
26			W 166, 166, 165,	
27			S 75, 8, 75,	
			(26) (27)	
			W 165, 164	
			S. 8, 8	Pl. XVIII. 6
HALF-RUPEE				
28	—	—	As on No 22	As on No 22
29				
30			(28) (29) (30) (31)	
31			W 83, 82, 82, 82,	
			S 62, 60, 63, 57	
QUARTER-RUPEE				
32	—	—	As on No 22	As on No 22
33				
34			(32) (33) (34)	
			W. 42, 42, 41	
			S. 57, .57, .48	

SILVER

Metal No.		Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Two Annas.					
SILVER	R	—	—	As No 22.	As on No. 22
	35			(35) (36) (37)	
	36			W 21 21 20	
	37			S 45 4 37	
ANNA					
	38	—	—	As on No 22	As on No 22
				W 10	
				S 35	
SWARUP-SHANI RUPEE.					
	39	—	(1851-2 A.D.)	चित्रकुट	Within octafol
	40			उदयपुर	दीर्घ
	41			(Hills of Chitrakut?)	सधन
	42			(39) (40) (41)	
	43			W 168 167 166	
	44			S 93 93 94	
	45			(42 43) (44 45)	
	46			W 168 166	
				S 93 94	
				(46)	
				W 166	
				S 93	
HALF RUPEE.					
	47	—	—	As on No 39	As on No. 39
	48			(47) (48) (49)	
	49			W 80 83 82	
				S 72 - -	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
FOUR ANNAS SILVER				
50	—	—	As on No 39	As on No 39.
51				
52			(50) (51) (52) W. 41, 10, 11 S. 61, 62, 57	
TWO ANNAS				
53	—	—	As on No 39	As on No 39
54				
55			(53) (54) (55) (56)	
56			W. 20, 21, 20, 20 S. 47, 17, 55, 12	
ANNA				
57	—	—	As on No 39.	As on No 39
58			(57) (58) W. 10, 10 S. 38, 37.	
BHILWARA PAISA COPPER				
59	—	—	Rude copy of Shāh 'Ālam's legends Ø above ८ W. 267 S. 95	Usual reverse formula १ ८ PI XVIII. 8
60	—	—	"	"
61				
62			(60) (61) (62) (63)	
63			W 248, 245, 240, 220,	
64			S 77, 75, 7, 75,	
65			(64) (65) W 246, 251 S 8, 85.	
TRISULIA PAISA				
66	—	—	Trident.	Double trident
67				
68			(66) (67) (68) W 86, 84, 80 S. 77, 64, 64	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ	—	—	DHINGLA PAISA.	
	68			—	Trident.
	70			—	
	71			W 45	
	72			S 55	

SHĀHPUR (MEWĀR STATE)

Capital Shāhpur (27° 23' 45" N, 76° 1 E.)

The ruling family of this State belong to the Sesodia Rājput clan. Its chief has the title of Rājādhirāj and is feudatory to both Udaipur and the British Government.

Coins in gold silver and copper have been struck at this mint the first two of them being of the same type as those issued by Ālamgir II of Shāhjahānābad mint but with a small trisul as mint mark. The copper coins are indescribable but have Shāh Ālam's legends in bungled Persian script. The mint was closed in 1870 by order of the British Government.

Ruler	Æ	Number of coins in collection.
In name of Shāh Ālam	16	Total 16

Two other feudal States of Mewār viz. Bhinda and Salumba, have issued coins in copper but are not represented in this collection (See Webb *Currencies of Rājputāna* pp 16 17)

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 1	Shahjahan rāḥdā	11[6]8 A. H. 11 121	In name of Alamgir II.
				Ruler
				سہ عالم گہر
				بادشاہ غار
				سکہ مبارک
				لہ جہان آباد دار لالا سہ مہرب مستقیم مانوس طوس 12 2
				PL XVIII 9

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
1	—	—	As on No 1, but ruder execution.	As on No 1, but ruder	
2	—	—			
3	—	—			
4	—	—			
5	—	—	W. 163-167		
6	—	—	S. 75-8		
7	—	—			
8	—	—			
9	—	—			
10	—	—			
11	—	—			
12	—	—			
HALI-RUPPEE					
13	—	—	As on No. 1	As on No 1	
			W. 83.		
			S 65		
QUARTER-RUPPEE					
14	—	—	As on No 1	As on No 1	
15	—	—			
			(14) (15)		
			W 41, 43		
			S 54, 54		

PARTĀBGARH (PRATĀPGARH)

Capital, Partābgarh (17° 56' N, 73° 38' 30" E).

The Mahārāwa of Partābgarh comes of the same stock as Udaya Singh, the Rāna of Udaipur, and is therefore a chief of the royal Sesodia clan of Rājputs

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection		
		₹	Æ	Total
Salim Singh	1784	11	—	11
Udaya Singh	1864-1884	14	5	19
				<u>30</u>

The Partābgarh mint was opened by Salim Singh in or about 1784, and the coins then struck were called 'Salim shāhi'. The rupees and their subdivisions attained great popularity and were current also in Dūngarpur, Bānswāiā, and a large part of Mālwa. The old 'Salim shāhi', as the original coins were called, bore the legends of

Shāh Ālam and were dated 1119. The mint-name when present is دیر, their peculiar epigraphy renders their identification an easy matter when it is absent, as is usual. They bear the regnal years 26 and 29 although the Hijrī date is the same on both. Another issue of them was made in the reign of Sawant Singh dated 1236 (i.e. A.D. 1820) with the regnal date 45 which could not possibly refer to Shāh Ālam. The same date was retained in the coins issued by Udaya Singh somewhere about 1870 the full legend reading کے مبارک سال لندن ۱۲۴۱ بادشاہ غازی. Auspicious coin of the victorious monarch the sovereign of London 1236. Copper coins of an earlier reign than that of Udaya Singh have so far been unidentified, but during his period, 1864-1890 two different types were struck, the first apparently dated 1935 Samvat (A.D. 1878). The obverse of this has a rude representation of a sunface with hands (?) and an inscription in Nāgarī with Samvat date on the reverse. The second issue has a sunface also but of different type and with two swords below. On the other side the Samvat date, 1943 (A.D. 1886) is given within an oval with Partābgarh State above and below. Coins of this type are not represented in this collection.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
-----------	------	------	---------	---------

In name of Shāh Ālam II

OLD SATIA SHANI RUPY.

SILVER

At	1	—	1199 A.H. 1r 26r	Traces of dotted border سار عالم بادشاہ غازی (1) 1111 کے مبارک سال W 168 B 8	مانوس منیم سے ۲۶ خلوس مرب PL XVIII 10
2	—	1199			
3	—	A.H.		(?) (3) (4)	bat ۲۱
4	—	1r 26r		W 161 161 166 B - - -	PL XVIII 11 (?) A.S.R. 2903 (3) A.S.R. 2904 (4) I.M. 11881

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-RUPĪ.				
5 6 7	—	—	As on No 1 (5) (6) (7) W. 81, 82, 82 S 61, 62, 62	SILVER As on No 1 (6) 11883.
8 9 10	—	1236 A II Y 43	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۳۶ (8) (9) (10) W. 168, 168, 168 S 76, 72, 72	As on No 1, but سنة ۴۰ Pl. XVIII 12
FOUR ANNAS.				
11	—	"	As on No 1, but ۱۲۳۶ عار W. 41. S 45	As on No. 1
NEW SALĪM SHĀHĪ RUPPE				
12 13 14	—	"	نادر شاه عا[ر] ۱۲۳۶ سکا شاه لندن (12) (13) (14) W. 169, 169, 167 S 67, 71, 65	مانوس میمنت سنة ۴۰ خلوس صرب Pl XIX 1.
HALF-RUPPEE.				
15	—	"	As on No 12 W 83 S 65.	As on No 12

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER				
AR			FOUR ANNAS.	
16	—		As on No 12	As on No. 12
17				
18			(16) (17) (18) (19)	
19			W 41 41 40 40	
			S 5 5 5 5	
			TWO ANNAS.	
20	—		As on No 12	As on No 12
21				
22			(20) (21) (22) (23)	
23			W 21 22 20 20	
24			S 46 42 43 4	
25			(24) (25)	
			W 20 20	
			S 4 4	
COPPER				
A			PAISA.	
26	Partab-		Surface with bands (1)	
27	garh (1)		(26) (27)	
			W 119 117	
			S 7 7	
28	—			
29			(28) (29) (30)	
30			W 115 116 114	
			S 7 7 7	

श्री
रीयासख[त]
रतसम

श्री
रीयासख
रतसम

Pl XIX. 2

TONK

Capital Tonk (26° 10' 13" N., 75° 50' 6" E.).

This State is the only Muhamma lan principality in Rājputāna. It is not in one large portion but scattered about in six divisions: Tonk, Aligarh, Rānpūra, Nimbhora, Pirawa, Chapra, and Sironj which are separated from each other by distances varying from 20 to 50 miles.

Its rulers bear the title of Nawāb and are Pathāns of the Boner tribe. The State of Tonk was founded in 1806 by Amīr Khān, who, for services rendered to Holkar, received Tonk in return, augmented later by the gift by the British Government of Rampura Fort and Aligarh-Rāmpūra.

Rulers.	Number of coins in collection			
	A D	AR	Æ	Total
Wazīl Muhammad <u>Khān</u>	1834	4	1	5
Muhammad 'Alī <u>Khān</u>	1864	8	1	9
Muhammad Ibrāhīm 'Alī <u>Khān</u>	1867	2	2	4
				<hr/> 18 <hr/>

The currency issued by this State during the reigns of the first three of the Khāns, appears to have been struck at Sironj, a Mughāl mint from the time of Akbar but infrequently used. On the accession of Ibrāhīm 'Alī the mint was transferred from Sironj to the capital, and **توبک** appears in the legend instead of **سروچ** previously used.

The earliest coins of this State in the collection are those of Wazīr Muhammad and are of Mughal type, bearing the legends of Muhammad Akbar with the usual mint formula. After 1858 the obverse legend bears the name of Queen Victoria, '(In the) reign of Her Majesty, Queen of the Kingdom, exalted in position, Victoria, struck at Sironj.' On the reverse are given the Nawāb's name and titles, and Hijrī date, 'Muhammad, Nasrat Jang Bahādur, Wazīr Khān, Proprietor of the State, year 1277.' His successor, Muhammad 'Alī, issued coins bearing a similar legend on the obverse to those just described, but the reverse legend continued, 'Brave, furious in war, Nawāb Muhammad 'Alī Khān, Wazīr, Proprietor of the State, 1288.' The date must be an error for he was deposed in 1285 (= A D. 1867). The coins of his successor, the present ruler, Ibrāhīm 'Alī, bear nearly the same inscription as the last on the obverse, but terminate **دارالریاست توبک** 'Seat of the State, Tōnk', and conclude the legend on the other side with a couplet which the late Mr. C. J. Rodgeas¹ rendered as

سکه مبارک رد ار فصل یرداں
رئیس توبک ابراهیم علیخان

¹ *I M Cat* (1893), Part 2, p. 179

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
WAZIR MUHAMMAD KHAN				
			A.H. 1250-1281	A.D. 1834-1884
RUPEE.				
SILVER R 1	Sironj	1253 A.H. Yr 3	[سا باد خاں] محمد اکبر سا صاحب ۱۲۵۳ قمری [خال] سکه مبارک W 166 S. 78	مانوس مست خاوس سرب سرولخ Pl XIX 3 11524
2		1269 A.H. Yr 451	As on No. 1 but ۱۲۶۹ W 165 S. 75.	As on No 1 but ۲۰ (I) 11525
PAISA				
COPPER Æ 3		1253 A.H. Yr —	As on No 1 but ۱۲۵۳ W ۲۴۱ S. 80	As on No. 1 but Pl XIX. 4
RUPEE.				
SILVER R 4		1277 A.H.	معطه عهد ملکہ سبط رفع الدرہ وکند [سرب سرولخ] W 164 S. 83	حمد نصر محمد اہادر وازمہ خان الملک الدولہ سہ ۱۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 5	Sironj	—	As on No 4. W. 164 S. 8	As on No 4, but undated. PI XIX 5.
<p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A H 1281-1285 A D 1864-1867.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE</p>				
6	"	1288 A H Yr 33 (Victoria?)	<p>عهد معظمه ملكه [دار؟] سلطت رويع الدرجة وكتوريه صرب سرونج سنة ٢٣</p> <p>W. 174 S. 89</p>	<p>بهادر صولب حگن ١٢٨٨ نواب محمد علي حان ملكه الدوله وزير</p> <p>PI XIX. 7.</p>
7	"	1289 A H Y1 34	<p>As on No 6, but ١٢-٨٩</p> <p>W. 174 S. 91</p>	<p>As on No 6, but سنة ١٢٨٩</p>
8	"	128- A H	<p>As on No 6</p> <p>W 174 S 78</p>	<p>As on No 6</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HALF-RUPEE</p>				
9	"	1289 A H Y1 —	<p>As on No 6</p> <p>W 87 S .66</p>	<p>As on No. 6.</p>

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A 10	Sironj	128— A.H.	As on No 6 but 17A— W 87 S 64	As on No 6
	11	—	—	FOUR ANNAS. As on No. 6 W 44 S 80	As on No. 6
	12 18	—	—	TWO ANNAS. As on No. 6. (12) (13) W 22 22 S 50 48	As on No 6
COPPER	A 14		1288 A.H. 1r 33	PAISA. As on No. 6 W 238 S 97	As on No. 6
SILVER	A 15 16	Tonk	1290 A.H. (A.D. 1873)	MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN A.H. 1285 RUPYEE. عهد ملكه معظمه سلطان ۱۲ كوس وكتربا دارالر س با كونه (15) (17) W 171 172 S 71 87	
				ابراهيم عليخان تونك ۱۲۹۰ لعل بريان ريس مبارک سکه رد ار	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 17	Tonk	1294 A H	<p>ن انگلستا و قیصر هند و عهد ملکہ معظمہ سہاں صرب [توبک] (?)</p> <p>W. 127 S. 78</p>	<p>PAISA.</p> <p>صولت حمک دھسادر ۱۲۹۴ ادراہیم علیخان محمد [نواب] (?)</p>
18	,,	1295 A H	,,	<p>Similar, but dated ۱۲۹۵</p>

COPPER

PART III. CENTRAL INDIA, ETC

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BHOPĀL

Capital Bhopāl (23° 15' 35" N., 77° 25' 56" E.)

This State was founded by Dost Muḥammad an Afghān officer in the service of Anrangzeb, who took advantage of the dissensions in the Mughal empire at that period (1690) to seize Bhopāl and make himself independent.


Rulers	A.D.	Number of coins in collection		
		AR	AS	Total
Kudsia Begam	1810	5	3	8
Jahāngīr Muḥammad	1837	—	—	—
Sikandar Begam	1844	5	6	11
Shāh Jahān Begam	1858	11	30	41
Shāh Jahān II Begam	1901	—	—	—
				60

The coins of Bhopāl in this collection begin with those of the reign of Kudsia Begam. They bear the usual legend of Muḥammad Akbar and are of the mint of Daulatgarh with the characteristic mint-mark of Bhopāl. Later coins do not bear the ruler's name but give the Hijrī date and denomination. The word نسی or نسی on the coins of Sikandar may refer to the purity of the metal or to Kudsia Begam the first queen.

This mint has at different periods struck its coinage in all three metals, i.e. gold silver and copper and continued operations until late in the reign of Shāh Jahān Begam. Since 1897 the British rupee has been the only legal tender¹.

Metal	No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
KUDSIA BEGAM					
SILVER	Al		A.H. 1230-1253	Rurri	A.H. 1810-1837
	1	Daulatgarh	123-	محمد اکبر نامہ غار	مانوس
	2		A.H. 12	صاحب قران بی	صفت
				ک	۱۱۴
				اسد مراد	سید ۱۲ حوس
				(1) (*)	مر
				W 100 10	دولت کرا
				E 80 1	IL XIX. 8

¹ See also Catalogue No. 100

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 3	—	— Yr 15	As on No 1, but no date W 168 S 73	As on No 1, but سنة ١٥	SILVER
4	—	— Yr 18	" W 167 S 75	" سنة ١٨	
Two Annas					
5	—	,	As on No 1, but W 20 S 48	As on No 1	
PAISA					
Æ 6	Bhopāl	— Yr 25	In circle بھوپال W 259 S 88	Circle ۲۵	COPPER A S B
7	"	— Yr 29	" W 259. S 85	" ۲۹	A S B
8	"	— Yr 28	۲۸ سنة بھوپال W 260 S 88	 PI XIX 9 A S B	
SIKANDAR BEGAM					
			A. H 1264-1285	A D 1847-1868	
Æ 9	"	1271 A. H.	صرب م بھوپال W 168 S 73	۱۲۷۱ سنة ھجری قدسى	SILVER
RUPEE					

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	A1 10	Bhopāl	1272 A. H.	As on No 9 (Double struck.) W 169 S 85	As on No 9 but 1r r
	11		1276 A. H.	" W 168 S 8	" 1r r
	12		1282 A. H.	As on No. 9 but r above پہر W 169 S 85	1r r
	13	"	1276 A. H.	TWO ANNA پہر H 144 W 21 S 42	1r r <u>2</u> <u>—</u>
COPPER	A 14 15		1276 A. H. (A. D. 1859)	1r r پہر (14) (15) W 470 476 S 70" 1-0.	1r r پہر PI XIX. 11.
	16		1278 A. H.	As on No. 14 but 1r W 241 S 76	1r r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER				
Æ 17 18 19	Bhopāl	1269 A H	QUARTER-ANNA ۱۲۶۹ سنة صرب بھوپال (17) (18) (19) W 116, 119, 117 S 69, 75, 65	پاوانہ PI XIX. 12.
SHĀH JAHĀN BEGAM				
			A H 1285-1319	A D 1868-1901
RUPEE				
Æ 20	„	1285 A. H Yr 5	As on No 9, but 9 W 168 S 75	As on No. 9, but ۱۲۸۵
21 22	„	1288 A H Yr 7	„ ۷ (21) (22) W 169, 167 S 8, 8	„ ۱۲۸۸
23	„	1304 A H Yr 15	بھوپال ۱۵ صرب W 168. S 7	۱۳۰۴ سنة مھري
24	„	1306 A H Yr 17	As on No. 23, but ۱۷ W 165 S 71	As on No 23, but ۱۳۰۶

	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF RUPEE.					
SILVER	R 25	Bhopāl	1288 A.H. Yr 7	As on No. 23 but W 84 S 7	As on No. 23
	26		1288 A.H. Yr 8	W 84 S 7	
	27 28	"		QUARTER RUPEE.	
				As on No. 23 but A (2) (28) W 42 42 S 50 55	As on No. 23
	29		130 - A.H.	FOUR ANNAS.	
				As on No 23 but date- less W 41 S 5	As on No. 23 but 17 -
	30		1288 A.H. Yr "	TWO ANNAS.	
				As on No 23 but W 21 S "	As on No 23
COPPER	A 31 32 33		1280 A.H.	QUARTER ANNA	
				Ornamental border س پہ ل قرہ	Ornamental border مہری ۱۲ سنہ ۱۲ نام اند
				(31) (32) (33) W 118 114 111 S 75 80 80	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 34 35	Bhopāl	1289 A H	Ornamental border, ش بھوپال صرب (34) (35) W 475, 476 S 1 02, 1 03.	Ornamental border, ۱۲۸۹ هجري سنة يك آء Pl XX. 1.	COPPER
36	"	1302 A H	بيگم شاھجھان نواب يك آء W 480 S 1 07 (Many ornaments both sides)	۱۳۰۲ سنة بھوپال صرب	
37	"	1303 A H	" W 475 S 1 18	As on No 36, but ۱۳۰۳ Pl. XX. 2	
38 39	"	130— A H	" (38) (39) W. 482, 472 S 1 07, 1 08	" ۱۳۰—	
HALF-ANNA					
40	"	1286 A H	As on No 36 W 240 S 92	۱۲۸۶ هجري سنة بيم آء	
41	"	"	" W 237 S 85	"	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	42	Bhopāl	1289	As on No 38	۱۲۹ هجری
	43		A. H.	W 239 S 84	سم نم اند
				QUARTER ANNA.	
	44		1287	As on No. 36	۱۲۸۷ هجری
	45		A. H.	(44) (45) W 118 115 S 03 7	سم نار اند
	46		1288		As on No 44 but 1۲۸۸
			A. H.	W 116 S 7	
				HALF ANNA.	
	47	"	—	نکم	As on No. 44, but date-
	48		A. H.	ساحیانی نواب نم اند	less.
				(47) (48) W 213 201 S 85 93.	
	49	"	1300	س	۱۳۰۰ هجری
	50		A. H.	بہونال	سم
	51			نم	نم اند
				W 240 S. 83.	M 167
				QUARTER ANNA	
	52	"	1299	As on No 49	As on No 49 but 1۲۹۹
			A. H.	W 116 S. 75.	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COPPER
Æ 53 54	Bhopāl	1289 A H	As on No 49 (53) (54) W 120, 122 S 7, 72	As on No 49, but ۱۲۸۹	
55 56	„	128— A H	„ (55) (56) W 114, 117 S 7, 71	„ ۱۲۸—	
57	„	1299 A H	„ W 120 S 84	هجري ۱۲ سنة ۹۹ پاوانه	
58 59 60	,	1303 A H	As on No 49, but پاوانه (58) (59) (60) W 120, 118, 116 S 73, 73, 73	„ ۱۳۳	

BIJĀWAR

Capital, Bijāwar (24° 37' N, 79° 31' E).

This State is in the Bundelkhand district and its Chief, who has the title of Sawāi Mahārāja, is of a Bundela Rājput clan

Ruler	A D	Number of coins in collection	
Ratan Singh	1810	Æ 2	Total 2

The coins (Nos 705, 706) in the collection were sent to the Museum through the Bundelkhand Agency as specimens of the current 'Ratan shāhi' struck at Bijāwar. They are apparently an imitation of the Chhatarpur rupee (see p 291 f). The Bijāwar mint was closed in 1897

SILVER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			BIJAWĀR	
			RATAN SHĀHI RUPEE	
At 1	—	1 r 4 (1)	حامي دین (?)	مانوس
2			فل	میت
			عالم باد	۳ (1) سل حوس
			W 164	PL XX. 3
			S 70	Bundelkhand Agency

SRINAGAR IN BUNDELKHAND

Many of the smaller States in Central India but especially in Bundelkhand have never had a coinage of their own but made free use of the currency struck by their more powerful neighbours. The coins described below were very popular in these States, and circulated there under various names such as the 'Srinagri Jai Rām ghāhī Chickara and Ratan ghāhī rupees. These are all of one type and were struck at Srinagar a decayed town in the Hamirpūr District U P., which was founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by Mohan Singh illegitimate son of Chhatar Sāl. The pieces in the collection were apparently sent to the Museum at the request of the authorities as specimens of local currency. Copper coins (Nos. 16-24) were also struck in large numbers from the Srinagar mint bearing the device of a trident on one side and lotus bud on the other.

The trident of Śiva was a favourite emblem of the Marāṭhās and the coins on which it appears both rupees and paṣa, are generally called Bala-ghāhī.

Lot 1	A 10	Number of coins in collection
—	—	At 15 1 0 Total 21

Footnote 11. *Journal of the Asiatic Society* (pp. 11-22) says that the word Bala-ghāhī is derived from the Sanskrit Bala-ghāhī, the hero who was in charge of the Paṣa and various other coins.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SRĪNAGRĪ RUPPE				
AR 1	—	1212 A H Yr 38	<p>...</p> <p>فصل حامی</p> <p>هفت</p> <p>۱۲۱۲</p> <p>کاشور</p> <p>W. 169 S 77</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>✱</p> <p>سنة ۳۸ خلوس</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>Mint incomplete</p> <p>Pl. XX. 4. I M C. 11190</p>
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	—	— A H Yr 39	<p>فصل</p> <p>حامی ۱/۲ دین</p> <p>هفت</p> <p>(2) (3) (4) (5)</p> <p>W 169, 167, 167, 165,</p> <p>S 7, 7, 7, 7,</p> <p>(6) (7) (8) (9)</p> <p>W 165, 165, 163, 163,</p> <p>S 65, 65, 7, 7,</p> <p>(10)</p> <p>W 168</p> <p>S 7</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>✱</p> <p>سنة ۳۹ خلوس</p> <p>Pl. XX 5. (2, 3) From Charkhāī.</p>
11 12 13 14 15	—	”	<p>”</p> <p>(11) (12) (13) (14)</p> <p>W 167, 168, 166, 168,</p> <p>S 7, 7, 7, 7,</p> <p>(15)</p> <p>W. 169</p> <p>S 75</p>	<p>”</p> <p>(11) From Alīpu jagir, (12) from Sarīla, (13) from Sarīla, (14) 11191, (15) A S B 2911</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
BALASHAHÍ PAISA.				
COPPER	Æ			
16	—	—	محمد	مانوس
17		A.H.		میس
18		1 r 5	جامی ۷ دین	سہ ۵ ۱۰ حوس
19			(16) (17) (18) (19)	
20			W 235 232 238 230	PL. XX. 6
			S 75 75 75 84	(16-19) From Sarila
			(20)	
			W 232	
			S 75 x 75	
21	—	—	"	
			W 233	
			S 8	From Tori Fathpur
22	—	—		
23			W 238	
			S 72	12238
24	—	—	"	
			W 214	
			S 75	A.S.B

CHHATARPUR

Capital Chhatarpur (24° 54' N., 79° 38' E.)

The Mahārāja of Chhatarpur is of the Pār tribe of Rājputa whose ancestor in the days of Marāṭhā disturbance dispossessed the descendant of Chhatar Sāl then ruling and was granted a sanad by the British Government in 1806.

Ruler	A.D.	Number of coins in collection	
Jarat Singh	1854	At 26	Total 26

The rupee struck at Chhatarpur¹ until 1854 when the mint was closed by order of the Government bore the couplet of Shāh Ālam II

¹ Principally of the Mahārāja's mint and from 1816

The 'Rājā shāhī', as the Chhatarpur coin is called, is of a very distinctive type and easily recognized, for in the centre of the field between the words باد and لم a flower with a long stalk is exhibited, which appears to represent the helianthus or sunflower. The legend on the reverse is the usual formula with mint چہترپور

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	Chhatarpur	— A H Yr 11	RĀJĀ SHĀHĪ RUPPE الہ محمد حامی اَدین فصل ❀ شاہ عالم لم بادشاہ	ماہوس میمت سنہ ۱۱ جلوس شہر چہترپور From Sāgar district
2	"	Yr. 12	" W 172 S 75	As on No 1, but سنہ ۱۲ Pl XX. 7.
3	"	Yr 15	" W 172 S 8	" سنہ ۱۵ From Sāgar district
4 5	"	— A H Yr 16	" (4) (5) W 172, 171 S 8, 8	" سنہ ۱۶ From Sāgar district
6	"	Yr 17	" W. 172 S 8	" سنہ ۱۷ From Sāgar district
7	"	1129 A H Yr 20	" 1129 W 171 S 75	"

SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R 8	Chhatar pur	1192 A.H. Yr 20	As on No 1 but 1192 W 171 S. 75	As on No. 1
	9		Yr 21	W 171 S. 75	From Sagar district.
	10	"	— A.H. Yr 22	W 171 S 75	From Sagar district.
	11		Yr 24	W 169 S 7	"
	12	"	1192 A.H.	"	"
	13		Yr 25	(12) (13) (14) W 171 169 170 S 75 75 75	From Sagar district
	14		— A.H. Yr 25	W 166. S 75	"
	15		1192 A.H.	" 1192	"
	16		Yr 25	(16) (17) (18) W 170 170 170 S 75 75 75	"
	17		— A.H.	"	"
	18		Yr 25	W 167 S 75	From Sagar.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
18 20	Chhatarpur	Yr 25	As on No 1 W. 168 S. 6	As on No 1, but ro From Chaikhānī.	
21	"	—	"	"	
22	"	A H	"	ro	
23		Yr 25	(21) (22) (23) (24)		
24			W. 168, 166, 166, 170,	(21) From Lugāsi, (22)	
25			S 65, 7, 65, 75,	from Alipur	
			(25) W. 169 S 65		
26	"	1212 A H Yr 25 (or 45)	" W. 169 S 75	"	

DATIĀ

Capital, Datiā (25° 40' N, 78° 30' E).

The Mahārāja of Datiā belongs to the great Bundela Rājput family. The State was founded in 1735 by Bhagwan Dās, the son of Narsingh Deo of Orchhā.

Ruler	A D	Number of coins in collection		
Vijaya Bahādur	1839	Æ 27	Æ 1	Total 28

Two distinct types of coin are reputed to have been struck by this State, one of them being called the 'Rājā Shāhī' (Nos 11-12), and the other the 'Gaja Shāhī' (Nos 13-28), which imitate the coins of Orchhā (q v). The 'Rājā Shāhī' is an imitation of a coin struck by Shāh 'Ālam at an unknown mint, with the date 1178 and of the sixth year of his reign. Both types are easily recognizable and have been struck and circulated for probably the best part of the nineteenth century. They are issued in various sizes from the rupee to two annas. In addition to these the 'Bālāshāhī' rupee is current in Datiā and throughout Bundelkhand, as is also the 'Srīnagrī', while the 'Tegh shāhī' pāisa (No 28) is said to be of Datiā mintage.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER				
At			RĪJĀ SHĀHI RUPĒ.	
1	—	(Shah	محمد شاه عالم	مسکین
2		Alam		۱ خالص
3		II)	(۱) سکه مبارک	غیر
4			(1) (2) (3) (4)	(1) A.S.B. 2879 (2)
			W 167 168 167 168	A.S.B. 2880 (3) A.S.B.
			S 75 7 75 7	2882 (4) 2887
5	—	—	As on No 1	
6			M m 187 183	PL. XX. 8
7			(5) (6) (7) (8)	(5) From Charkhari (6)
8			W 188 168 170 170	from Alipur (7 8) from
			S 75 70 85 65	Datia.
EIGHT ANNAS.				
9	—	—	(9) (10)	(9 10) From Datia.
10			W 85 85	
			S 6 5	
FOUR ANNAS.				
11	—	—	As on No 1	As on No. 1
12			(11) (12)	(11 12) From Datia.
			W 42 41	
			S 52 45	
GAJA SHĀHI RUPĒ.				
13	—	1215 A.H. 1215	[محمد شاه عالم باد]	مانوس
			حاجی دین قرانی	مسکین
			صاحب ۱۲۱۵	۱۲۱۵ خالص
			سکه رد و رفتند	غیر
			W 100	PL. XX. 10
			S -	1 from Datia.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
14	—	— A H Yr 24	As on No 13 W. 168 S 75	As on No 13, but r ^e From DatĪā	
15	—	12]33 A H Yr 28	but ["] r ^e W 167 S 75	" r ^e	
16	—	— A H Yr 20?	As on No 13, but no date W 166 S 75	" (?) r	
17	—	Yr " 4—	" W. 167 S 75	" r—	
18	—	Yr " 35?	date obscure " W. 167 S. 8	" (?) r ^e (?) From Torī Fathpur	
HALF-RUPEE					
19	—	1215? A H Yr 23	As on No 13 W 83 S 65	As on No 13 20468	
20	—	— A H Yr 29	As on No. 13, but no date W 84 S 6	As on No 13, but r ^e From DatĪā	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER				
R			FOUR ANNAR.	
21	—	—	As on No 13	As on No. 13
22		A.H. 1r 23	(21) (22) W 41 42 S 59 45	(21 22) From Datia.
23	—	1r 2-	As on No. 13 but no date.	As on No. 13 but no date.
			W 42	r-
			S. 45.	From Alipur
TWO ANNAR.				
24	—	1r 221	As on No 13	As on No. 13 but
			W 21	rr
			S 4	
25	—	1r 2-	W 21 S. 4	" r-
				From Alipur
26 37	—	1r 4-	(26) (27) W 21 20 S 1 1	"
TEN SHANI PAISA.				
COPPER	1			
28	—	1r 1-	W 23 S 4	PL. XX. 0 15 R.

DEWĀS

Capital, Dewās (22° 58' N, 76° 6' E)

This State is remarkable in that it has two chiefs for its rulers with the title of Rāja, but the rule of each is distinctly limited to his own district. They are Marāthās of the Puār Rājput race, and descendants of the same ancestor as the Rāja of Dhār. In order to distinguish their relationship they are called 'Bābā Sāhib' and 'Dādā Sāhib' respectively, which means 'Father' and 'elder brother'. Their position in the State is known to Europeans as the Senior and Junior branches of Dewās, while the two reside in different palaces in the capital, the city of Dewās. The State was founded about 1726 by Tukojī and Jīwājī, two brothers, who had accompanied the army of the Peshwā Bājī Rao in its victorious campaign against Mālwā, and received in return for their services the districts of Dewās, Sarangpur, and Allote.

SENIOR BRANCH	A. D.	JUNIOR BRANCH	A. D.
Kṛṣṇajī II	1860-1864 Æ 4	Nāūyan Rao	1864 Æ 1

This State has never had a mint but made use of the currency struck in the mints of the States in the neighbourhood. Copper paisa, however, are known to have been struck locally at Allote in Dewās (Senior Branch), of which an account was furnished by the Minister to the Rāja of Dewās (Junior Branch), and published in the Numismatic Supplement, No IV, to the *J A S Bengal*, 1904, § 30. The Allote paisa (Nos 1-3) in the collection are apparently the identical specimens that were made use of in the account, and were afterwards sent to the Museum by the writer, Mr. W. E. Jardine, through Mr. H. Nelson Wright. These coins appear to have been issued for some considerable period, most probably generations, and were still being issued in 1904, the contract for their manufacture being given to the local bankers. In 1888 copper coins were struck at Calcutta by the Indian Government for both the Senior and Junior branches. A description of the quarter anna struck for the Junior branch will be found in the catalogue, but the issue for each branch consisted of the half-pice and one-twelfth anna as well as the quarter anna.

DHARCapital, Dhār (23° 36' N, 75° 4' E).

The Rāja of Dhār is a Puār Rājput and of the same stock as the rulers of Dewās, the dynasty of the present State of Dhār having been founded by Anand Rao, a Maiāthā leader, who in 1749 received the territory as a grant from the Peshwā Bājī Rao

Rulei	A D	Number of coins in collection
Anand Rao III	. 1857	Æ 5 Total 5

Dhār has never struck coins in gold or silver, but in copper only, the date at which the mint was opened is uncertain. The earliest in the collection are those of Anand Rao III, which exhibit the figure of Hanumān, the monkey god, and bear a Muhammadan date in Hindu numerals, san 1289 (= A D 1872)

In 1887 copper coins were struck by the Government at the Calcutta mint for the use of this State. These are similar to the ordinary British Indian copper coins, viz quarter anna, half pice, and one-twelfth anna, with the addition of the legend 'Dhār State'. In 1895 the British rupee was made sole legal tender

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ANAND RAO III				
			A H 1274-1316	A D 1857-1898
			PAISA	
Æ	Dhār	1289	Hanumān to left	COPPER धार स १२८९ Pl. XXI. 1.
1		A H	(1) (2) (3)	
2			W. 111, 112, 116	
3			S 66, 72, 73	
QUARTER-ANNA				
4	"	1887	Bust of Victoria as on	In ring of dots and orna-
		A D	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna of British India	mental margin —
			W 100	$\frac{1}{4}$
			S 1 00	ANNA
				DHAR STATE
				INDIA
				1887

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER Æ 5	Dhar	1887 A.D.	ONE TWELFTH ANNA	
			As on No 1 W 28 S. 70	As on No. 1 but 1½

GWALIOR

Mints Gwalior (26° 13' N., 78° 12' E.) and Ujjain (23° 11' 10" N., 75° 51' 45" E.)

Gwalior State was founded by Ranoji the son of the headman of a village in the Satara district, who in 1714 became slipper bearer to Balaji Vishvanath, the first Peshwa. From this humble position, from which the name *Sindhia* is derived he gradually rose in favour until under the second Peshwa, Balaji Rao he became one of the foremost leaders of the Marathas who at this period were rapidly becoming masters of Central India.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		Rs	Æ	Total.
Daulat Rao	1794	11	12	23
Raja Bai (Queen regent)	1827-1833	1	—	1
Jankoji Rao II	1827	2	10	12
Jayaji Rao II	1843	12	11	23
Malho Rao	1886	4	4	8
				0-

The coins of the Moghal Emperors of Gwalior mint have been described in vol. III. The series described in this volume begin with the rupees and paise issued by Daulat Rao in the name of Shah Alam successor Muhammad Akbar. The mint marks on the coins include the word श्री = Sri on coins attributed to Raja Bai (wife of Daulat Rao who became regent during her son Jankoji's minority) डी = Je for Jankoji जी = Ji for Jayaji (II) and मा = MA for Malho and all of them are usually accompanied by a sign (♣) intended to represent a bow and arrow up or down. The copper coins struck during the reign of Jankoji or possibly his predecessor have in addition to fragments of Moghal legends the trident of Siva on one side (卐) and a spear head (†) and three-pronged sceptre (Y) on the other. To this group I have added some pai (Nos. 10-2) with a reverse

of a similar type to those just described, although it is equally possible that they were issued at Orchha or some other Central Indian mint. Jayājī struck copper coins of a similar type to those of Jankojī, but included the letter जी (= jī) and a cobra among the emblems, while in 1863 paṣa were issued with his initial above a cobra, and a trident and sceptre to left and right respectively. The reverse has the initial letters अ, व of his titles 'Alījāh' and 'Bahādur' (Exalted, Invincible), above a trident. The Gwalior State mints occasionally strike coins in gold, but for special purposes only. In 1893 the coining of silver by these mints was stopped and the British rupee made the only legal tender, but copper coins are still issued from the State mint. Those struck in 1896 have an inscription in Nāgarī reading, 'Śrī Mādho Rao M[ahārājā] Śinde Alījā Bahādur' with 'Gwāliyar pao ($\frac{1}{4}$) anna samvat 1953' on the reverse, while others of a recent date exhibit the bust of His Highness with the legend, 'Śrī Mādho Rao Śinde, Alījā, Bahādur, Gwāliyar', on the obverse, with a coat of arms and supporters on the reverse together with the value in Nāgarī 'Pao anna' and Persian 'Yak paṣā', concluding with the date 'Samvat 1970' in Nāgarī.

Ujjain was in ancient times the capital of Mālhwā and one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. In 1792 Ujjain was taken and burnt by Holkar, but later fell into the hands of his rival, Sindhia, whose capital it remained until 1810, when Daulat Rao transferred the government to Gwalior, which took its place as the most important mint of Gwalior state.

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection		
		AR	Æ	Total
Mahādji Rao	1761	8	—	8
Daulat Rao	1794	7	—	7
Baija Bai (Queen regent)	1827-1833	—	1	1
Jankojī Rao II	1824	—	2	2
Jayājī Rao II	1843	—	—	—
				<u>18</u>

In vol III Mr H Nelson Wright has described the Mughal issues of Ujjain mint down to the reign of Shāh 'Ālam and at the same time draws attention to the fact that the coins issued in the name of this ruler were struck by the Marāthās in the reign of Daulat Rao Sindhia. The series now described are of the same series and profess to be struck by Shāh 'Ālam at Dār al-Fath Ujjain.

The square-shaped copper coins 53, 54 (Pl XXII 10) are probably of Ujjain mint and perhaps bore Shāh 'Ālam inscriptions, but this and the exact date are uncertain.

Metal No.		Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">MAHĀDJĪ RAO SINDHIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. H. 1175-1200 A. D. 1761-1794</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p>					
SILVER	AR 1	Ujjain (Daru l fath)	— A. H. Yr 8	محمد ساء عالم [هاد ساء ار فضل اله حامى دين هفت سكه رد بر كور	مانوس ميمب سءءءءء عرب دار الفسح احس Scimeter above
	2		1194 A. H. Yr 21	but 1194 W 174 S 88	but 1194 PL XXII 0 18570
	3		1197 A. H. Yr 23	1197 W 174 S 90	1197 18571
	4	"	1198 A. H. Yr 24	1198 W 174 S 88	1198 18572
	5		1201 A. H. Yr 30	1201 W 174 S 8	1201 18573
	6		1201 A. H. Yr 33	1201 W 174 S	1201 18574

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
AR 7	Ujjain (Dāru-l-fath)	1206 A H Y1 35	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۰۶ W. 172 S. 80	As on No 1, but ۳۵ 18575	
8	"	1208 A H Y1 36	" ۱۲۰۸ W. 173 S 77	" ۳۶ 18576	
DAULAT RAO					
			A H 1209-1240	A D 1794-1824	
RUPEE					
9	Gwalior	1227 A H Yr 6 (of Ak-bar II)	محمد اکبر نادر شاه عا ۱۲۲۷ ر * صاحب قراں ثانی ک * سکه مبار	مانوس میمن سنة ۶ جلوس صرب گوالیار Sword points to ل of جلو Govt. U P.	
10	"	1228 A H Y1 7	but " ۱۲۲۸ W. 170 S 8	but " سنة ۷ Govt U P	
11	"	1230 A H Yr 9	" ۱۲۳۰ W 170 S. 75	" سنة ۹ Govt. U P.	
12	"	1231 A H Yr 10	" ۱۲۳۱ W 170 S 8	" سنة ۱۰ Govt U P.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	13	Gwalior	1234 A.H. Yr 13	As on No. 9 but 1877 W 169 S 8	As on No. 9 but 1877 Govt. U.P.
	14			1877 W 168 S 85	11300
	15	"	1235 A.H. Yr 14	1878 W 169 S 75	1878 Govt U.P.
	16 17		1236 A.H. Yr 15	" 1879 (16) (17) W 170 170 S 75 75	" Pl. XXI 3. (16) 11210 (17) Govt. U.P.
	18 19		1240 A.H. Yr 10	" 1879 (18) (19) W 169 170 S 75 89	" (18) Govt U.P. (19) 11211
				PAISA	
COPPER	20		12--	As on No 0 but	As on No 0 but no date
	21		A.H.	18--	
	22				Pl. XXI 6
	23			(20) (21) (22) (23) W 140 140 140 142 S 7 - - 6	(20) A.S.R. (21) S 83 (22) A.S.R.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					COPPER
24	Gwalior	—	As on No 9	As on No. 9.	
25					
26			(24) (25) (26) (27)		
27			W. 144, 144 144, 143,		
28			S 7, 7, 7, 7,		
			(28)		
			W 144		
			S .65		
29	"	—	"	"	
		A H		سنة ٤٥	
		Yr 45	W 123		
			S 7		
30	"	—	"	"	
31					
			(30) (31)	(30) Alipur	
			W 141, 130		
			S 7, 7		
RUPEE					
Æ					SILVER
32	Ujjain (Dāru-l-fath)	1211 A H Yr. 38	As on No 9, but 1211	As on No 9, but 1211	
			W 173.	18577.	
			S 85		
33	"	1212 A H Yr. 35	" 1212	" 1212	
			W 173	18578	
			S 78		
34	"	12-- A H Yr 41	" 12--	" 1211	
			W 172	11471.	
			S 80		
35	"	12-- A H Yr 52	"	" or	
			W 174		
			S 82		

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R 38 37	Ujjain (Daru l fath)	—	As on No. 9, but date- less. (36) (37) W 174 173 S 70 73	As on No. 9 but without regnal year (36) 11470 (37) 11472
				HALF RUPEE.	
	38 ¹		—	As on No. 9 W 87 S -62	As on No. 9 M 327
				BAIJA BAI (wife of DAULAT RAO) Regent A. D. 1243-1249 A. D. 1827-1833	
				RUPEE.	
	39	[Gwalior]	— A. D. 12 23	As on No. 9 but portions of legend only W 170 S 80	مسب شی سہ حلو ۳۴ ب PL XXI 4 17400
COPPER	A 40	Ujjain (Daru l fath)	—	— [] شی ل (1) [] W 212 S -60 x 60	PAISA. عرب دار السج
				[]	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
JANKOJĪ RAO				
			A H 1240-1259	A D 1824-1843
			RUPEE.	SILVER
R 41	[Gwalior]	1244 A. H Yr 23 (Akbar II)	As on No 39, but 1144 W 170 S 8	مانوس میمب حلو س ۲۳ جے ب Pl XXI. 5. Govt U P.
42	—	1244 A. H Yr 23	" W. 170 S .8	" Govt U P , 12449.
PAISA				
Æ 43 44 45	—	12-- A H Yr 23	— ۳۴ ن عارح	میمب حلو ۲۳ ا س (43-5) A S B
46 47 48 49	—	— A H Yr 31	" (46) (47) (48) (49) W 211, 211, 209, 211 S 78, 8, 78, 75	" ۳۱ Pl. XXI 7. (46-9) A S B
50 51 52	—	"	but , ۳۱ ن (50) (51) (52) W 258, 259, 260 S .85, 75, 8	۳۱ حلو Pl XXI. 8. (50-52) A S B

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER				
A. 53 54	Ujjain ? (Dāra I faith)	—	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA</p> <p>Inscription unread</p> <p>M 324</p> <p>(53) (54)</p> <p>W 214 214</p> <p>S 93 × 9 81 × 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">مسب</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>عرب ۱۴ حوس</p> <p>دار الفلاح</p> <p>[اروس]</p> <p>PL XXII, 10</p>
SILVER				
41 55	[Gwalior]	12 -- A. II Yr 23 (fictional date)	<p>Conventionalized copy of legend of Akbar II with ❖ in ❖ and ❖ in ❖</p> <p>W 170</p> <p>S 105</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE</p> <p>Conventionalized reverse legend with ❖ ❖ ❖</p> <p>Pl XXI 9</p>
56		A. II Yr 23	<p>W 168</p> <p>S 106</p>	
57		—	<p>W 170</p> <p>S "</p>	
58		—	<p>W 174</p> <p>S "</p>	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 59	[Gwalior]	—	As on No. 55, but with १२	As on No 55.	SILVER
			W. 167 S 74		
60 61	"	—	" (60) (61) W 168, 168. S 75, .8	" Pl. XXI. 10. (61) 11464	
62	"	125— A H Yr 6—(?)	" 1२०— W 167 S 8	"	
			FOUR ANNAS		
63	"	— A. H. Yr. 2—	As on No 55 W. 41 S .5	As on No 55. 11982	
64 65 66	"	—	" (64) (65) (66) W 40, 41, 41 S 5, 5, 5.	"	
			PAISA.		
Æ 67 68 69 70	"	— A H Yr 23	जी ५ = १२	५ C (68) Alipur	COPPER
			(67) (68) (69) (70) W 141, 153, 150, 153 S 65, 8, 8, 75		

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER					
	Æ			HALF PAISA.	
	71	[Gwalior]	—	As on No 67	As on No. 67
	72		A. H 1r 23	W 74, 76 S -65 -6.	
				PAISA (new type).	
	73	—	1926 a.	Lined circles and dotted margins.	श वा Trident
	74			जी	Spring to left and right.
	75			Cobra.	१९२६
	76			Trident on left Sceptre on right.	PL. XXI, 12.
	77			१९२६	
				W 99 to 93 S 78.	Allpur
MADHO RAO II					
				A. H 1301-	A. D 1886-
SILVER					
	Al			Ruzza.	
	78	Gwalior (1)	— 1r 23	Fragments of Akbar II legend.	श मा श طوس
				M 208	PL. XXI 13.
				W 168 S 6	
	79		— 1r 2[-]	W 1-1 S 8.	but r[-]
	80		-2-- A H 1r --	W 16 S --	but मा طوس rr Allpur J. M. R.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 81	Gwalior	—	<p>EIGHT ANNAS.</p> <p>As on No 40</p> <p>W 83 S 65</p>	<p>SILVER</p> <p>As on No 40</p>
Æ 82 83	„	1957 s	<p>QUARTER-ANNA.</p> <p>In dotted circle Coiled cobra with sceptre and trident Margin, upper श्री माधवराव मा सिंदे Margin, lower आलीजावाहादर (69) (70) W 127, 127. S 9, 9.</p>	<p>COPPER</p> <p>Dotted circles and margin of trefoil leaves entwined. गवालीयर पाव आणा संमत १९५७ Pl. XXII. 1. (82) 22038</p>
84	„	1958 s	<p>„</p> <p>W 127. S 9</p>	<p>„</p> <p>but १९५८</p>
85	„	1970 s	<p>Bust to right of H H Madho Rao Upper margin श्री माधवराव सिंदे आली- जावहादर Exergue गवालीयर W 112 S 87</p>	<p>Coat of arms with sup- porters Above पाव आना Right ايلك Left پيسه Below संमत १९७० Pl. XXII. 2.</p>

BAJRANGGARH (JAINAGAR) GWALIOR STATE

Capital, Bajranggarh (24° 34' N 77° 18' E).

The mint Jainagar upon these coins has been identified with Bajranggarh, a subah of Gwalior under the Guna sub-agency. The legends upon all the coins are practically identical (except the dates) and may be translated as 'On this coin is the stamp the — year of Maharaja Jai Singh Jainagar on the obverse, and finish on the other side, Obtaining strength from the powerful and magnificent son of the air (i.e. Hanumán) (See R. Burn in *J.A.S.B.* vol 66 pp. 275 ff)

Ruler A.D. Number of coins in collection.
Jai Singh 1797-1818 R 31 E — Total 31

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>JAI SINGH A.D. 1798-1818</p> <p>RUPRE.</p>	
SILVER	R			
1	Jainagar	Yr 16 (1)	<p>यह सिक्का पर जय महा राज जय सिंह को १५१ जय [मगर]</p> <p>W 164 E 75</p>	<p>श्री राघव परताप पव न पुत्र बल पये के</p>
2				
3			<p>but 94</p> <p>(2) (3) W 161 161 E 9 92</p>	<p>"</p> <p>Pl XXII 3</p>
4		Yr 16	<p>96</p> <p>W 166 E 92</p>	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
As 5	Jainagar	Yr 16	As on No 1 W 166 S 85	As on No 1	SILVER
6 7	"	Yr. 18	but " १८ (6) (7) W 164, 160 S 80, 77	No. m "	Pl. XXII 4. (6) 18075
8	"	Yr 20	" २० W. 167. S 9	"	
9	"	"	" २० W. 163 S 75	"	
10 11 12 13 14	"	Yr 21	" २१ (10) (11) (12) (13) W 159, 160, 164, 161, S. 75, 75, 75, 75, (14) W 162 S 8	Lotus in centre	(10) Alipur Jagir
15 16 17 18	"	Yr 23	" २३ Bow and arrow in centre. (15) (16) (17) (18) W. 160, 160, 162, 163 S 7, 7, 7, 7.	"	(16) 17416.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 19	Jainagar	1r 25 (f)	As on No 1 but २५ W 162 S 75	As on No. 1
	20		1r 28	२८ W 161 S 75	
	21	"	1r 29	" २९ W 169 S 75	"
	22		—		
	23		—	but datelers. "	Lotus in centre
	24		—	Bow and arrow in centre	
	25		—		Pl XXII 5
	26		—	(22) (23) (24 25)	(24) Charkhari
	27		—	W 168 161 162	
	28		—	S 75 8 75	
	29		—	(26) (27) (28) (29) W 160 160 162 162 S 75 1 75 8	
			—		Four ANNAS
	30		—	As on No 1 W 40 S 40	As on No. 1 Pl XXII 6.
			—		Two ANNAS
	31	"	—	As on No. 1 W 16 S 1	As on No. 1

NARWAR

Narwar (Gwalior State) (25° 39' 2" N, 77° 56' 57" E).

This town is of great antiquity Towards the end of the eighteenth century the Marāthās gained possession of it, and it was guaranteed by the British to Daulat Rao by the treaty of Allahābād (1805) The two coins catalogued here were struck by the Kachwaha dynasty in name of Shāh 'Ālam II, before the Marāthā conquest

Ruler.	A D	Number of coins in collection
In name of <u>Shah</u> 'Ālam II	—	Æ 1 ♂ 1 Total 2

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 1	Narwar	1205 A H Yr. 32	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPPE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">شاه عالم ناد شاه</p> <p style="text-align: center;">فصل الہ حامی دین ۱۲۰۵ س</p> <p style="text-align: center;">رد برہمت کشور</p> <p>W 171 S 9</p>	<p>مادوس میمب سہ ۳۲ حلوس صرب (?) درور</p> <p>Pl XXII 7. Gwalior Res , 21211</p>	SILVER
♂ 2	„	1215 A H Yr. 41	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA</p> <p>As on No 1, but portions only and ۱۲۱۰</p> <p>W 102 S 8</p>	<p>As on No 1, but ♂ ۴۱</p> <p>Pl XXII 8.</p>	COPPER

INDORE

Capital, Indore (22° 42' N, 75° 54' E)

This Marāthā State was founded by Malhār Rao Holkar, who was born in a village named Hōl, from whence the dynastic title 'Holkar' is derived, the village being situated on the river Nīra in the Deccan Malhār entered the service of the Peshwā in 1724, at the age of 31, and in 1728 was rewarded for his services with the grant of twelve parganas to the north of Narbadā, which may be considered as the foundation of the future State His career from this period was a

series of successes. After the defeat of the Marāthās at the battle of Pānīpat in 1761 by Ahmad Shāh Durrānī, the Marāthā leader retired to Indore, where four years later he died.

The capital was built by Ahalyā Bai his daughter in law who on his decease assumed the administration of Indore and in conjunction with her commander-in-chief, Tukōji Rao prosperously ruled the State for thirty years. On her death in 1793 dissensions arose, and the throne was seized by Jaswant Rao. His accession to the gaddī was opposed by Sindhia and the Peshwā, whom he met and defeated in 1802. Later the British intervened and war was carried on between the Holkar army and the British for a number of years with varying results, until at length in 1818 Indore was made a feudatory State and the British Government recognized as the paramount power.

Number of coins in collection.

Holkars of Indore	A.D.	Rs	As	Total
Ahalyā Bai (Queen regent)	1765	18	9	27
Tukōji Rao I	1795	3	—	3
Jaswant Rao	1797	8	—	8
Malhār Rao II	1811	0	—	9
Martand Rao	1833	—	—	—
Hari Rao	1834	3	—	3
Bhānde Rao	1843	—	—	—
Tukōji Rao II	1844	44	10	54
Sirājī Rao	1856	8	11	19
Tukōji Rao III	1903	—	—	—
				123

The coinage of the state of Indore dates from the time of Ahalyā Bai who apparently had two mints, viz. Maheshwar and Indore to the latter she gave the name of Malhārnagar. The coins struck at these mints have the same legends the mint legend on both being ضرب مله نگر = struck at Malhārnagar. Those struck at Maheshwar and known as Maheshwari have as ornament the yoni linga while those struck at the capital bear the sunface as their principal mint mark. The mint on the former is usually written مله نگر. Coins of the latter type were used for well over a century. The legends of Shāh Ālam remain with the Iljri date on the obverse. The regnal years are those of Shāh Ālam II in Jaswant Rao's reign. In Malhār Rao's reign the reverse dates run from 1167/8 A.H., and we have dates like 1230/62 1232/64. In Tukōji's reign they seem to date from Shāh Ālam again and we have dates like 1280/110 1282/112 1292/112. The coins (PL. XXIII 2-3) of Jaswant Rao interrupt the

regular series Plate XXIII. 2 has Sanskrit legends translated by Cunningham¹ as follows 'By the permission of the king of Indraprastha (Dehli) the Emperor of the world, this coin has been struck by the renowned Yaswant whose heart is as the black bee of the lotus foot of Lakshmikant, to circulate throughout the earth. Śāka 17-28' (= A D 1806) The next coin (Pl. XXIII. 3) was struck in the following year, and has the following legend *obv* 'Muhammad Akbar, Lord of the second conjunction from the beginning to the end, Sultān, struck this auspicious currency', *rev* 'Struck at Indore in the second year of the fortunate reign of Jaswant Rao Holkar Mahārāja, Bahādur, in trust for the Lord of the Khalifate, the exalted Prince'. In 1859 (?) copper coins of new type were struck by Tukojī having the Bull and 'linga' with Shāh 'Ālam legends, and the value 'Half anna' in Nāgarī (Pl XXIII. 6)

There are several pieces in the collection (Pl XXIII 7, 11, XXIV. 1, &c.) all of which have in the centre of the obverse the word *Mudra* ('coin or seal'), with a sunface occupying a similar position on the reverse, and marginal legends in Nāgarī These pieces appear to have been struck in honour of the celebrated lady Ahalyā Bai, daughter-in-law of Malhār Rao (1765-1795) The earliest of this type in the collection (No 102) is dated Śāka 1790 (= A D 1858), and is commemorative of the 'Holkar at the Pūkharāj festival' with 'Victory to Ahalyā, follower of Śamkarā'. Nos (103) and (104) have 'Lady Mallārī Ahalyā' and 'By favour of the Lady Mallārī Ahalyā' respectively, while No (104) reads 'Lord of the province of Indore' and 'Lady Mallārī Ahalyā daughter-in-law of Śrī Mahārāja While these *Mudra* pieces were evidently struck as *Nazr*, some appear to have been used as currency

The half and quarter rupees issued in A H 1280 call for notice not only on account of their unusual size and thinness, but also for their Shāh 'Ālam legends and regnal date, 110

The accession of Śivājī Rao in 1886 brought a further type to Indore. The name of Shāh 'Ālam is still retained on the one side, while the other has a sunface and the marginal Nāgarī inscription 'Mahārāja Śivājī Rao Holkar' and Samvat date This was the last of the type, for in 1899 a rupee of a very handsome appearance was struck bearing a bust of the Hōlkar and the circular Nāgarī legend 'Srīmat Śivājī Rao Mahārāja Holkar, Indore, 1956' (Samvat) The reverse has a coat of arms and other insignia together with a label and the motto 'The Lord of Umā (i e Śiva) has said, "Greatness (or glory) is to be won by beginning from God".' The

¹ *Coins of Mediaeval India*, p 99.


legends on the copper coins are varied the earliest one reading Obv Srimat Mahārāo Holkar 1943 and Rev one half anna Indore Another of the same year bears the legend on Obv Srimat Mahārāo Holkar Sarkar Indore and Rev Ardhā ana, s. 1943 Smaller coins of the same type have Pao ana s. 1943 on the reverse of the quarter anna, the set being complete with the $\frac{1}{2}$ pice No (1012) reading $\frac{1}{2}$ Dehli ka paisā, s. 1944 Another reading is given on the quarter anna No. (1013) Srimat Mahārāja Śivājirāo Holkar Indore also issued in 1944 (s.) Three years later in 1902¹ the Indore mint was closed by arrangement with the British Government and the Imperial rupee made legal tender in the state.

Metal No		Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AHALYĀ BAI					
				A.N. 1179-1210	A.D. 1765-1795
				RUPEE.	
SILVER	At 1	Mullār nagar	11871 A.N. Yr 17	<p>سہ عالم</p> <p>۱۱ (۱)</p> <p>نادساہ غار</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سکہ مار</p> <p>W 1-3 S. 85</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>مسب</p> <p>۱</p> <p>سہ خلوس</p> <p>نرب</p> <p>ملہارنگر</p> <p>PL. XXII 11. 18۵۹</p>
	2		1198 A.N.	As on No 1 but 111 W 1-3 S. 8۵.	As on No. 1 but no date 18۵80
	3		1199 A.N. Yr 20	<p>1111</p> <p>W 1-2. S. ۸۵.</p>	<p>۱۱ (۱)</p> <p>18۵81</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 4	Mulhār-nagar	1200 A H	As on No 1, but ir..	As on No. 1, but no date 18582
			W 173 S 8	
5	"	1201 A H Y ₁ 2-	" ir..	" r-
			W 178 S. 85	18075
6	"	1201 A H. Y ₁ 29	" ir..	" r-
			W 173. S 85	18583
7	"	1202 A H	" ir..	similar, but س Pl. XXII. 12 18584
8	"	1203 A H Y ₁ 30	" ir..	" r.
			W 174 S. 9	18585
9	"	1204 A H	" ir..	no date "
			Lettering corrupt	18586
			W 173 S 85	
10	"	1205 A H Yr 3-	" ir..	" r-
			W 173 S 8	18587

SILVER

	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 11	Mulhār nagar	1206 A.H. Yr 3-	As on No 1 but if r W 173 S 85	As on No. 1, but r- 18588
			MAHESHWARY RUTKE		
	12 13	"	1203 A.H. Yr 31	As on No 1 but if r (12) (13) W 174 173. S -85 85	As on No. 1 but S r (12) Indore Darbār, (13) 19862
	14	"	1207 A.H. Yr 35	" if W 173. S -83	" r L PL XXII. 13 21024
	15		1208 A.H.	" if A W 172 S 8	no date
	16		Yr 3-	" if W 172 S. 85	r- 18589
	17	"	1209 A.H.	" if A W 172 S. 8.	18 20

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 18	Mulhār-nagar	1209 A H	As on No 1, but ۱۲۰۹ W 173 S 8	As on No 1, but no date 3383. SIL
Æ 19	"	"	PAISA شاه عا ۱۲۹۵ W. 105 S. 75.	س  a crescent Pl. XXIII. 1 CO
20 21 22	"	— A H Yr 30	" (20) (21) (22) W 110, 108, 101 S 75, 7, 75	but " س۳۰
23 24 25 26 27	"	—	" (23) (24) (25) (26) W. 111, 109, 87, 82, S 75, 75, 75, 7, (27) W. 77 S. 7.	no date " "
TUKOJĪ RAO I				
A H 1210-1212.			A D 1795-1797	
Æ 28	"	1210 A H	As on No 1, but ۱۲۱۰ W. 174 S 85	As on No 1, but no date 18591. SILVER
29	"	1211 A H.	" ۱۲۱۱ W. 174. S. 8	" 18592

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER At 30	Mulhār nagar	1211 A.H 1r 38	<p style="text-align: center;">MAHESHWARI RUPEE.</p> <p>As on No. 1 but 1711</p> <p>W 172 S 85</p>	
			<p>As on No 1, but 7A</p> <p style="text-align: right;">19938</p>	
31	"	1216 A.H	<p style="text-align: center;">JASVANT RAO</p> <p>A.H 1212-1226 A.D 1797-1811</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAHESHWARI RUPEE.</p> <p>As on No. 1 but 1717</p> <p>W 168 S 8</p>	
			<p>As on No. 1 but no date</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A.S.R. 2913</p>	
32	"		<p>W 172 S 8</p>	
33 34 35 36	—	1 28 Ski (— A.D 1806 A.H 1221)	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p> <p>Dotted border Crescent & circle</p> <p> रत्नमयगिरी राजा पदपती मृगदमे तत्पमादा भुक्ता मुद्रा भीषणि नी विराजते शके १०२८ </p>	
			<p>Dotted border,</p> <p> श्री मल्लीकांतप दांमोत्रधमराज तथेतम ध्यापतय विष्णुता मुद्रया पुष्पिनीतमे </p>	
			<p> M 701 (33) (74) (35) (37) W 174 174 175 175 S 1-03 1-03 1-0 1-03 </p>	
			<p style="text-align: right;">PL XXIII 2</p> <p>(33) 4692 (34) 4693 (35) 4694</p>	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 37	Indore	1222 A H Yr. 2 (Akbar II)	Dotted border, محمد اکبر قراں ثانی سلطان حب ۱۲۲۲ ما از ارض تا نا حیر ک زد سکه مبار M 256. W. 227 S 12	Dotted border, حلاب سید رافع ار صاحب ست اما محاراجہ بہادر حسوب راو ہولکر حلوس مہمت مانوس صرب اندور سنہ ۲ Pl. XXIII. 3 2103 ⁰ .	SILVER
38	"	1225 A. H	As No 1, but ۱۲۲۵ W. 172 S. 8	As on No 1, but no date 338 ⁴	
MALHĀR RAO II					
			A. H 1226-1249	A D 1811-1833.	
RUPEE					
39	"	1230 A H Yr. 62	As No 1, but ۱۲۳۰ W. 171 S 8	As on No 1, but ۱۲ 338 ⁵ .	
40	"	1231 A H Yr 6-	" ۱۲۳۱ W 171 S 75	" ۶- 338 ⁶	
41	"	1232 A H Yr 65	" ۱۲۳۲ W 171 S 75	" ۶۵ 338 ⁷ .	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER	AR 42	Mulhar nagar	1233 A.H. Yr 86	As on No 1 but 1233 W 172 S 75	As on No. 1 but 11 3388
	43	"	1234 A.H. Yr 87	" 1234 W 172 S 75	" 11 3389
	44		1235 A.H. Yr 88	" 1235 W 170 S 75	" 11 3390
	45	"	1242 A.H. Yr 7-	" 1242 W 172 S 75	" 7(-) 3391
	46		1243 A.H. Yr 7-	" 1243 W 171 S 75	" 11 3392
	47		1248 A.H. Yr 7-	" 1248 W 172 S 75	" - 3393
HARI RAO					
A.H. 12 0 1259				A.D. 1834-1843	
RARR					
	48 40	"	1259 A.H. Yr 8-	As on No. 1 but (12) (48) (40) W 172 13 S 75 75	As on No. 1 but A PL XXIII 4 (48) 3394 (40) 3395

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 50	Mulhār-nagar	1258 A H. Yr 8-	As on No 1, but ۱۲۵۸ W. 127 S. 75	As on No 1, but A — 3396	SILVER
TUKOJĪ RAO II					
			A H. 1260-1304	A D 1844-1886.	
RUPEE					
51	"	1260 A H. Yr 9-	As on No 1, but ۱]۲۶. W. 172. S. 75	As on No 1, but ۱—	
52	"	1264 A H	" ۱۲۶۴ W. 172. S. 7	no date "	
53 54 55 56 57	"	1265 A H. Yr 9-	" ۱۲۶۵ (53) (54) (55) (56) W. 172, 171, 171, 171, S 74, -75, 72, 73,	" ۱— (53) 3397, (54) 3398, (55) 3399, (56) 3400, (57) 3401	
			(57) W. 172 S. 74		
58	"	1266 A H Yr 9-	" ۱۲۶]۱ W. 172 S. 7	" ۱—	
59	"	— A H Yr 9-	no date " W. 172 S 75.	"	3405

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SLVER	Al 60	Mulhār nagar	1270 A.H.	As on No. 1 but []	As on No 1 but no date.
				W 171 S 7	
	61		1272 A.H. 1 r 1—	1 r 1 W 171 S 7	" 1—
	62	"	1127]3 A.H.	["] W 172 S. 75	no date " 3402.
	63	"	1276 A.H. 1 r 15—	1 r 1 W 171 S 75	1 r — PL XXXIII 4. Indore Darbār, 19863
	64		1277 A.H.	" 1 r W 171 S. 75	no date " no date
	65 66 67		—	no date (65) (66) (6) W 1-2 1-2 1-2 S - - -	no date " (65) 3403 (66) 3404
	68	"	— A.H. 1 r 1—	no date " W 172. S. 7	no date "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 69	Mulhāi-nagar	1289 A H Yr 115	As on No 1, but 1289 W 172 S .70	As on No 1, but 110 PL. XXIII 10.	SILVER
HALF-RUPEE					
70	„	1272 A. H	As on No 1, but 1272 W. 86 S 6	As on No. 1, but no date.	
71	„	— A H Yr 12-	As on No 1, but no date W 85. S 6	As on No 1, but 12-	
72	„	—	„ W. 86 S 6	„ no date. Indore Darbār, 19867.	
73	„	---6 A H	As on No 1, but [---] W. 87 S .6	„ no date	
74	„	—	no date „ W 86 S .6	no date „	
75	„	1292 A. H Yr. 119	„ [---] W. 85. S 58	„ 119	21021

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
EIGHT ANNAS.				
At 78 77	Mulhār nagar	1280 A II Yr 110 (=A.D. 1863)	As on No. 1 but irA W 86. S 11	As No 1 but 11 PL. XXIII 8
FOUR ANNAS.				
78 79	"	—	As on No. 1 but no date. (78) (79) W 42 42. S -49 -48	As on No. 1 but no date.
80	"	1290(?) A II	" W 43 S 46	
81	"	— A. II Yr 120(?)	no date W 47 S 47	1r[-] 21022
82	"	1295 A. II (=A.D. 1878)	[1r] 50 W 43 S -47	" 19868
83 84	"	1280 A II Yr 110	(83) (84) W 47 42. S 1	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TWO ANNAS				
AR 85	Mulhār-nagai	--- 2 A. H	As on No 1, but [---]r W. 21. S. 35	SILVER As on No 1. Indore Darbār, 19869.
86 87 88	"	—	dateless (76) (77) (78) W 18, 21, 17 S. .35, 4, .4	" (86) 11888.
HALF-ANNA.				
Æ 89	"	12]76 A H Yr 97	عالم آردا آنا ناد شا عار سکه مبار lotus bud on left. W. 186 S 8	COPPER مانوس میمب سۛۛۛ (bull to left reclining and facing linga) حلوس صرب ملهانگر Pl. XXIII. 6
90 91	"	[127]8 A H	As on No. 89, but [---]⁸ (90) (91) W. 194, 195. S. .8, 8	As on No 89, but no date.
92 93	"	1286 A. H.	" ۱۲۸۶ (92) (93) W. 250, 258 S. .87, 83	" Pl. XXIV. 3.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
OPPER	Æ 94	Mulhār-nagar	1285 A.H.	As on No. 89 but IFA 9	As on No. 89 but no date
				W 257 S 85	
	95		128— A.H.	IFA [-] W 204 S 78	21031
	96 97 98		—	no date (98) (97) (98) W 264 262 261 S 81 8 82	
SILVER	Al 00	"	1281 A.H. (= A.D. 1864)	Two swords crossed underneath ۹۲۴۹ around श्री लक्ष्मी राव होन्कर W 171 S 76	RUPEE. श्री सायमसायहसा around ॐ PL XXIII. 9 Indore Darbār 19860
	100	"	1788 A.H. (= A.D. 1866)	As on No. 99 W 164 S 93	As on No. 99 Indore Darbār 21032
	101	"	1796 A.H. 1741 s (1) (= A.D. 1877)	سك سار سك سار W 17 S 82	RUPEE sword and sceptre crossed, in the field — मतह म १८४१ around श्रीमन्महाराज PL XXIV. 2 Indore Darbār 19866

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 102	Mulhār-nagar	1780 śaka (=A.D. 1858)	In centre of wreath composed of six leaves and six flowers मुद्रा with legend around होस्कर [-] पुष्यराजि : १ T १ १७८० W. 171 S. 95	SILVER Sunface centre, legend around: श्री शंकरानुचर्यहका जयति below, flower. Pl. XXIII. 7. Indore Darbār
103	"	1923 samvat 1788 śaka (=A.D. 1866)	In centre of wreath मुद्रा around, होस्कर श्री तुकोजीद्रस जयति संवत् १९२३ W. 173 S. 95.	In centre, Sunface with rays, around, श्री सावमन्मार्थहका प्रसादत शाके १७८८ Pl. XXIII. 11.
104	"	samvat 1934 1287 A. H.	In centre, मुद्रा around, प्रान्तिपुराधीश तुकोजी होस्कर सन १२८७ W. 172 S. 80	In centre, Sunface, above sword and lance crossed and mingled among two sprays. Legend around, श्री महाराजशिवमन्मार्थहका हका संवत् १९३४ Pl. XXIV. 1. 19865
SIVAJI RAO A D 1886-1903 RUPEE				
105	Indore	194-	In two branches tied forming wreath, and outer dotted circle, شاه عالم مارك اندور W. 172 S. 81.	In circle of dots, a Sunface as centre and around, महाराज शिवाजी राव[होस्कर?] १९४-

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 119	Indore	1944 s.	As on No 114 M 265 W 93 S 1 03	As No. 114 but 9088
	120 121 122	"	1945 s.	As on No 114 M 265 (121) (122) (123) W 103 94 90 S 1-03 10-2 1-02	As on No. 114, but 9084
					ONE PAISA
	123	"	1944 s.	As on No 114 M 265 W 49 S 84	धिलका पेसा सं 9088

JAORĀ

Capital Jaorā (23° 37' N., 75° 8' E.)

This state was founded by Nawāb Ghāfur Khān who was in possession of the territory when Malwā was divided after the battle of Melhidpur in 1818 the possession of Jaorā being confirmed to the Nawāb by the British Government.

Ruler	Number of coins in collection				
	A D	A'	Al	Æ	Total
Muhammad Ismā'il	189	—	—	4	4

The date at which this mint began operations is unknown but it was probably not before the reign of Muhammad Ismā'il and it is unlikely that any other coins than those of copper have been struck there. There is an earlier paisa of Jaorā in the British Museum which has a flag and chakra (or wheel) on one side with the legend سرکار سرور struck by the Sarkār and نواب جاوڑا = Nawāb of Jaorā year 129 (= A D 1878) on the other.

The copper coins of a later date are in two sizes and bear inscriptions in three languages viz. English Persian and Hindi.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">MUHAMMAD ISMĀ'IL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A D 1865-1895</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Two PAISA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">COPPER</p>				
1	Jaorā	1893 A D 1950 s 1310 A H	<p>In centie of double circle,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۳۱۰</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سۛ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a flag.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">دو پیسۛ</p> <p>Around margin with dotted edge and ornamental sprays,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">सरकार जावरा १८५०</p> <p>W. 299. S 1 25</p>	<p>In centie of double circle,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">کار جاوړه</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سر</p> <p style="text-align: center;">صرب</p> <p>Around margin with dotted edge,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">H H. THE NAWAB OF JAORA, 1893</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XXIV 8</p>
2 3	"	"	<p>As on No 1, but</p> <p style="text-align: center;">یک پیسۛ</p> <p>W 99 S 1 02</p>	<p>As on No 1</p>
4	"	1894 A D 1311 A H 1951 s	<p style="text-align: center;">" ۱۳۱۱ and ۱۸۹۴</p> <p>W 109 S 1 03</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">" but 1894</p>

ORCHHĀ

Capital, Tehrī (Tikamgarh) (24° 44' 30'' N , 78° 52' 50'' E)

The Mahārāja of Orchhā is the head of the family of the Bundelā chiefs ruling in Bundelkhand, of which Orchhā is the parent state.

The founder of the state was Rudra Pratāp British supremacy was not established over the state until 1818

Rulers.	Number of coins in collection				
	A. D	A	R	Æ	Total
Vikramājī Mahendra	1796	—	18	4	22
Dharam Pāl	1817	—	4	—	4
Tej Singh	1834	—	2	—	2
					—
					28
					—

The mint was originally situated at Orchha, the old capital but during the last century it was removed to its present site at Tehri where it still exercises its prerogative of coining. The pieces in the collection bear the legends of Shāh Ālam and are known as 'Gaja shāhi' on account of the Gaja or mace which is the symbol in the mint. The legends are the usual complet of Shāh Ālam.

Metal	No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VIKRAMĀJIT MAHENDRA A. D 1796-1817 GAJA SHĀHI RUPPI					
SILVER	At	Orchha	1211	محمد شاه عالم (نادر)	مانوس
	1		A. H	خامی دین مراد	محمب
	2		Yr 39	صاحب 1211	سنة 1211 طوس
				سکه رد رتائند	عرب
				(1) (2)	اورچھا
				W 167 169	Pl XXIV 9
				S 8 5	Govt. U P
					(1) 22124
	3		1213	1213	Pl
			A. H		Jhansi 22101
			Yr 41	W 170	
				S 8	
	4		1214	but	but
			A. H		
			Yr 42		
				W 169	
				S	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
AR 5	Orichhā	1216 A H Yr 44	As on No 1, but 1212 W 169 S 85	As on No 1, but 1212 Jhānsī, 22102	
6 7	"	1218 A H Yr 47	" 1211 = 1218 (6) (7) W. 168, 168 S. 90, 82	" 1212 (6) Alīpur, (7) Chai- khānī	
EIGHT ANNAS					
8	,	1211 A H Yr 41	As on No 1 W 84 S 65	As on No. 1, but 1211 Alīpur Jagīr	
9	"	— A H Yr 4—	" W 84 S 6	" 1211— Datā.	
FOUR ANNAS					
10 11	"	1211 A H Yr 41	As on No 1, but 1211 (10) (11) W. 41, 42 S. 55, 48.	As on No 1, but 1211	
12	"	— A H Yr 41	no date. W 41 S 52	"	
13 14 15 16	"	1214 A H Yr 4—	but 1212 (13) (14) (15) (16) W 41, 42, 42, 41 S 5, 5, 52, 49.	but 1212	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TWO ANNAS.				
A 17 18	Orchhā	— A H Yr 4-	As on No. 1 (17) (18) W 21 21 S 42 41	As on No. 1 but —
GAJA SHĀHI PAISA				
A 19		1211 A H Yr 40	As on No. 1 but 1211 W 256 S 8	As on No. 12 but — Allpur
20 21		1214 A H Yr 4-	but 1214 (20) (21) W 257 257 S 1-0 81	but —
22		— A H Yr	no date W 256 S 8	no date M 185 Lugisi.
DHARAM PĀL				
A.D. 1817-1834				
RUPPE				
11 23		1732 A H Yr 10 (11) (bur 11)	As on No. 1 but 1732 W 169 S 83	As on No. 1 but —
24		1733 A H Yr 11	1733 W 169 S 82	— JH 22103

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 25	Orchhā	1231 A. H Yī. 1[2	As on No 1, but ۱۲۳۱	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۳۱	SILVER
			W. 169 S. 82.	11215	
26	"	1235 ? A. H Yī 14	۱۲۳۵	" ۱۲	
			W. 169. S. 9	Jhānsī, 22104.	
TEJ SINGH					
A.D 1834-1841					
GAJA SHĀHĪ RUPEE					
27	"	1252 A. H Yī 32	As on No 1, but ۱۲۵۲	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۵۲	
			W. 170 S. 79	Jhānsī, 22105.	
28	"	1258 A. H Yī 38	" ۱۲۵۸	" ۱۲۵۸	
			W. 170 S. 78	Jhānsī, 22106.	

RATLĀM

Capital, Ratlām (23° 21' N., 75° 7' E)

The Rāja of Ratlām is a Rāthor Rājput and a descendant of Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur. The state was founded by Ratan Singh in 1631.

Rulers.		Number of coins in collection			
	A. D.	AR	AR	Æ	Total.
Ranjit Singh	1864	—	—	5	5
Sajjan Singh	1893	—	—	—	—
				5	5

Ratlām has never had a gold or silver currency of its own; the coinage struck by its mint consists entirely of copper.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
RANJIT SINGH				
A. D. 1864-1893				
PAHA.				
COPPER	Ratlam	1928 a. (=A. D. 1871)	In circle	In circle
Æ 1			रत्नाम	१९२८
2			dagger	
3			(1) (2) (3) W 140 140 139 S 73 73 68	
4				
5		1915 a. (=A. D. 1888)	Hanuman L. Lotus above; no date spray on each side Below रत्नाम (1) (5) W 88 90 S 94 93	एक पेसा स १९४५ lotus border PL. XXIV 10

REWAH

Capital Rewah (24° 31' 30' N 81° 20' E.)

The Mahārāja of Rewah claims descent from the Solankhi clan of Rājputs. The state came under British protection in 1813

Rulers	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		A	Al	†	Total
Jai Singh Iko	1809	—	—	1	1
Vishvanath Singh	1835	—	—	2	2
Lajpuri Singh	1843	—	—	1	1
					—

The Rewah mint has only struck copper

The patas of Jai Singh have for their inscription on the obverse struck at Rewah but there are two varieties of reverse. One has Samvat 1840 while the other has an emblem or mark like the Agastya numeral १-१

The coins of Vishvanath have on the obverse Sika Riva Jado

Vishvanath Singh' in Nagari, the legend on the reverse is a transliteration of श्री रामाधिकारी. In 1849 Raghu Singh struck the coins which bear the figure of a lion and couple his name on the obverse with that of the British agent for the province, 'M^r. Bushby', on the reverse

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			JAI SINGH DEO A. D 1809-1835. PAISA	
Æ 1	Rewah	1890 S (=A. D 1833)	ريواں صرب W. 105 S .7.	189. سرب Pl. XXV. 1.
2 3 4 5 6	"	—	٩١٩ (= صرب ريواں) (2) (3) (4) (5) W. 195, 196, 193, 171, S 75, 75, .8, 72, (6) W. 136 S 65	7 Pl. XXV. 2.
			VISHVANATH SINGH A D 1835-1843 DOUBLE PAISA	
7	"	"	In lined circle, centre, सिका रीवा around, जदव विश्वनाथ सिंह W. 260 S. 95	sree rama dheka lee Pl. XXV. 3

COPPER

	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	A. 8	Rawal	—	As on No. 1 W 120 S 75	As on No. 1
				RAGHURAJ SINGH A D 1843-1880 PAISA.	
	9		1906 g (= A. D. 1819)	Lion to left Around the margin ۱۹۰۶ راجہ راجہ	AGENT nushhy sahen
				W 122 S 75	PL. XXV 4

SAILĀNA

Capital Sailana (23° 30' 30" N., 75° 0' 45" E.)

The Rājā of Sailāna is a Rājput of the Rāthor clan and a descendant of Jodha the founder of Jodhpur. His ancestor Ratan Singh obtained from the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1631 the state of Ratlām which then included the two modern states of Sailāna and Sitāmau. In 1709 on the death of Keshri Singh of Ratlām, his eldest son Man Singh succeeded him as Rājā of Ratlām while his younger son Jai Singh became Rājā of Sailāna.

Rulers	Number of coins in collection				
	A. D.	N	It	A.	Total
Dale Singh	1850	—	—	2	2
Jaswant Singh	1895	—	—	—	—
					2
					—

Copper coins only have been struck by the Sailāna mint.

The specimen (PL. XXV 8) in the collection although unnumbered is recognized as having been issued at Sailāna, and was sent as such to the Museum by the Assistant to the Agent of the Government of Central India. No. 2 may be of the same mint but has letters that form part of some legend at present unread. Quarter

annas of Imperial type were struck for Sailāna at the Calcutta mint in 1903, and again in 1912 which exhibit the portraits of Edward VII and George V respectively. The reverses of both bear the name of the state, value, and date in English with सैलाना राज = 'Sailānā Rāj' below.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1	Sailāna	1931 s	<p>PAISA.</p> <p>In double circle with oblique strokes between</p> <p>१९३१</p> <p>A sword with point to right.</p> <p>M. 280</p> <p>W. 154.</p> <p>S 75</p>	<p>A trident.</p> <p>COPPER</p> <p>Pl. XXV. 5.</p> <p>Assistant to Agent-General, C I</p>
2	"	"	<p>"</p> <p>W. 78</p> <p>S. 68.</p>	<p>"</p>

SĪTĀMAU

Capital, Sitāmau (24° N., 75° 23' E).

Sitāmau originally formed part of Ratlām, but on the death of Rām Singh in 1660 the territory was given to his second son Kesho Dās. The rulers are Rājputs of the Rāthor clan.

Ruler	A D	Number of coins in collection			
		AR	AR	Æ	Total.
Rāj Singh	1820	—	—	1	1

Copper paisa are the only coins that are known to have been struck at this mint.

The piece in the collection (Pl. XXV 6) is of an early type, has not

legible marginal legends, but the mint Sītāmahn in the centre is clear

A pausa of later type is also known with सीतामह = Sītāmsu above an ornament composed of seven dots with a sword below on the obverse and bearing a trisul on the reverse and marginal legend समवत् १८४ - Samvat 184-

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	A 1	Sītāmau	In centre ستامو margin illegible M 47 W 152 S 80	PAUSA. In centre a trisul, legend illegible M 279 PL XXV 6 Assistant to Agent General C.I.

SEONDHĀ

Seorha (Seoru) or Seondha is a town in Datia State at which the following coins were struck at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The exact reading of the mint name on the coin is doubtful but there seems no reason to doubt the attribution given on local authority by Hoernle in *J.A.S.B.* 1897 p. 263

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	H 1	Seondhā A.H. 1211	اکر ساء داداء مسعود (1) صاحب مران سکه مبارک Carved above W 163 S 80	سومى 10 (1) مران H خاوس مسعود مانوس
				PL XXVI 3 M 20167

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
I					
2	Seondhā	—	As on No 1.	As on No 1, but	COPPER
		VI 2	W. 205 S. 78		
				Pl. XXVI 4. A S B.	
3					
4				but no date	
5			(3) (1) (5) (6)		
6			W. 208, 208, 211, 203,	(3-6) A S.B , (7) Alipm	
7			S. 85, 85, 75, 75,	Jagū	
			(7)		
			W. 201		
			S. 9		

JHĀNSI

Mint, Balwantnagar (= Jhānsi) (25° 25' N, 78° 35' E)

Jhānsi with its capital of the same name, locally known as Balwantnagar, the name that appears on the coins, issued coins in name of Shāh 'Ālam II. It was brought under Marāthā rule in 1766 and remained under the Peshwā till 1817, when the British acquired sovereign rights, while recognizing the hereditary title of the Marāthā governor. The mint was abolished in 1826 (Prinsep, II, p 56). The rupees are locally known as *nānāshāhī*. The pieces in this Catalogue may be attributed to the following Peshwā rulers

Rulers.	A D	Number of coins in collection.		
		Rs	Æ	Total
Madhu Rāo Peshwa	1761-72	3	—	3
Madhu Rāo Narayan	1771-95	6	—	6
Seo Rāo Bhāu (Viceroy)	1795-1804	3	4	7
				<u>16</u>

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 1	Balwant nagar	(117)4 3	Portions of Shāh Ālam II complet. [---]r R in centre W 168 S 82	شاه محم سند طوس فر بلوچ نکر PL XXV 9
	2	"	—	As on No. 1 but 92 W 168 S 8	As on No. 1
	3	"	—	" W 168 S 8	" From Charkhari.
	4	"	11(97) 20	[---]r W 173 S 8	" 22107
	5	"	(11)96 23	[---]r W 171 S 8	" Charkhari.
	6	"	—	As on No. 1 W 170 S 8	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
R 7	Balwant-nagar	---8	As on No 1, but [---]A W. 169 S 75	As on No 1, but r -	
8		(12)21 18	[---]rt W. 165 S 8	" FA Alipū Jagū	
9	"	—	[---]rt 1111 W 169 S 7.	" — Pl. XXV 10	
10-11	"	— 5-	no date (10) (11) W 166, 166. S 8, .8	" o - From Saṇḍa	
12	"	---4 52	" W 168 S. .8	" or 22123	
Æ 13	"	— 5-	" W 260 S 8	" o - A S.B	COPPER
14	"	—	" W. 258. S 75	no date PL XXV 11.	

COPPER	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	Æ				
	15	Balwant nagar	—	As on No. 1 W 268 S 25	As on No. 1
	16	"	—	W 253 S 8	"

MISCELLANEOUS MARATHĀ MINTS

Under this head may be classed a group of Marathā mints which issued coins mainly rupees at the end of the eighteenth century pieces closely connected in style and by the common possession of the symbols ♪ and ✱ (whence the name Balasāhā). These mints are Jalaun Kalpi Kunch Garhā Mandla (Balanagar Gadha) and Ravashi nagar Sāgor [cf also Srinagar pp 288 290]

JALAUN

Prin ep (ii p. 30) mentions Srinagar in addition to Jalaun the capital as a mint of Jalaun and there is a close resemblance between their issues. Some of the coins below may really be of Srinagar and vice versa. At the period of issue of the coins it was a Marathā state in the early nineteenth century portions of it passed to British Bundelkhand. The mints of Kalpi and Kunch may be included under Jalaun state.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
-----------	------	------	---------	---------

JALAUN

In name of Shāhī Ālam II

BALA MAHĀ LUPĪ

SILVER

11				
1	Jalaun	—	۱۸۰۰	۱۸۰۰
			۱۸۰۰	۱۸۰۰
			۱۸۰۰	۱۸۰۰

W 167
S

1800-1801

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 2	—	— Yr 17	As on No 1 W 166 S 79	As on No 1 12451. From Datia	SILVER
3	—	"	W. 165 S 7.	"	
4	—	"	W. 166 S 7	"	
5	—	"	W. 168 S. 75	"	
6	—	"	W 166 S 7	"	
7	—	"	W 169 S 7	"	
8	—	"	W 169 S 8	"	
9	—	— Yr 55	W 168 S 75	" سہ حلوس 0r	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	At 10	—	— 1r 55	As on No. 1 W 168 S 75	As on No. 1 but 88 * س From Charkhari
	11	—	—	" W 169 S 7	,
	12	—	"	" W 169 S 75	
	13	—	—	63 W 168 S 75	PL XXV 8
COPPER	A 14	—	—	As on No 1 W 218 S. 8	PAIRA. " A.S.B.
				KUNCH In name of Shāh Alam II Reverse	
SILVER	11 1	—	— 1r 28	ال محمد سید خان یونس [عل]	مانوس سید سید مانوس [] From Charkhari

* These two coins were sent to H. H. Marathe, Agent at Charkhari as per order of the Government of Bombay.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 2	Kunch	— Y ₁ 31	As on No 1 W 170 S 85.	As on No 1, but contains mint کوچ Pl. XXV. 7 From Chaikhari	SILVER

MANDLĀ

Mint, Mandlā Bālānagar Gadhā (22° 36' N , 80° 23' E)

Mandlā, on the coins Bālānagar-Gadhā, is the capital of Mandlā district. The last Gond-Rājput king was deposed by the Marāthās in 1781, and the district was under the control of the Peshwās till 1818 when it was taken by the British. The coins here described belong to the Marāthā period. According to Prinsep (*Useful Tables*, p 29) 'Garrah Mandlā' mint was the Peshwā's mint for Sagar from 1779 until the latter mint was opened in 1824 and 'coined about seventeen lakhs of Bālāshāhī rupees per annum'. The dates on the coins, however, show that the mints were working concurrently.


Number of coins in the collection.

Rule
In name of Shāh Ālam II

AR
6

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 1	Bālā-nagar Gadha	— Y ₁ 28	<p>BALASHAHI RUPEE</p> <p>الہ محمد شاہ عالم</p> <p>سایہ فصل حامی دین</p> <p>رد تر هفت کشور</p> <p>W 171 S 8.</p>	<p>مانوس میمب</p> <p>سہ ۲۸ خلوس</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>دالانگر گدھا</p> <p>Pl. XXV 12</p>	SILVER

22176

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R 2	Balka nagar Gadha	1202 A H Yr 30	As on No 1 but if r W 170 S 8	As on No. 1 but r 22177
	3			 W 178 S. 8	 11473
	4		1202 A H Yr 31	W 171 S 75	PI 22178
	5		1202 A H Yr 33	 W 170 S 8	PI Pl. XXV 13 10572
	6		— Yr 36	W 171 S 8	PI 10573

SAUGOR (SAGAR)

Ravanagar Sagar (23° 51' N., 78° 45' E.)

Saugor (Sagar) is the principal town in the Saugor district which was conquered by the Maratha Peshwa in 1775 whose lieutenant Govind Rao, did much for the development of the city. The latter's descendants held it till it was ceded to the British in 1818. Coins referred to this and the Mandla mint is not very clear. — The Sagar mint was set up in 1779 by the Peshwa's officer at Garrah Mandla at a cost of about seventeen lakhs of Rsikashi rupees per annum. Its operation continued under Mr. Mallock who to counteract the piracy going on at Garrah inserted the word "Sagar" in small

English characters on the die The new Sāgar mint erected in 1824 is now rapidly removing all the old coins from circulation (*Useful Tables*, p 29, cf p. 28).'

Hunter also tells us that the mint continued under British rule. 'In 1820 a large building was erected (in Sāgar) for a mint where 400 men were employed in coining, but after some ten or twelve years the business was transferred to Calcutta' (*J. G.*, 1887, xii, p 109).

Number of coins in the collection

Ruler.	AR	Æ	Total
In name of Shāh 'Ālam II	18	2	20
			—
			20
			==

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			RAVASHNAGAR SĀGAR	
AR 1	Ravash-nagar Sāgar	— Yr 25	<p>الله محمد عالم نادر شاه شاه</p> <p>سایه وصل حامی د یں</p> <p>س</p> <p>رد بر هفت کشور</p> <p>W. 171. S 85</p>	<p>مانوس میمب</p> <p>سے ۲۵ خلوس</p> <p>صرب روش نکر ساکور</p> <p>Pl. XXV. 14. 22170</p>
2	"	1199 A H Yr 26	<p>As on No 1, but 1199</p> <p>W 171. S 85</p>	<p>" ۲۶</p> <p>22171</p>
3	"	— Yr 27	<p>no date.</p> <p>W. 171 S. 85.</p>	<p>" ۲۷</p> <p>22172</p>

SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	41	Ravash nagar Sagar	—	As on No 1 but no date	As on No 1
	4		1r 28	W 171 S 8	r 22173
	5-6		—		
			1r 29	(5) (6) W 171 171 S 8 8	r1 (5) From Saugor, (6) 19568
	7-9		—		
			1r 31	" (7) (8) (9) W 171 170 170 S 8 8 8	r1 (7) From Saugor (8) 22178 (9) 19569
	10-11		—		
			1r 32	(10) (11) W 170 170 S 8 8	r1 (10) 19510, (11) 22093
12			1207 A H		
			1r 34	" W 171 S 8	r1 19571
	13	"	—		
			1r 40	no date W 169 S 8	r 21007
	14	"	172- A H		
			1r 45	177- W 170 S 8	r1 21076

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 15	Ravash-nagar Sāgar	— Yr 45	As on No 14, but no date W 170 S 8	” 𐎠𐎡𐎴	SILVER 12474
16	”	— Yr. 47	” W 169 S 6	” 𐎠𐎡𐎴	21424
17	”	— Yr 52	” W. 168. S. 8	” 𐎠𐎡𐎴	21423
18	”	— Yr. 55	” W 171 S 8	” 𐎠𐎡𐎴	
Æ 19	”	— Yr 37	” W 255. S 85	” 𐎠𐎡𐎴	COPPER
20	”	—	عالم ناد شاه 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎥𐎧𐎡𐎴 حامی دیں W 227 S 1	مانوس 𐎠𐎡𐎴 حلوس .	Pl. XXVI 2. From Alīpuī.

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNATTRIBUTED

Nos. 1 2 3 are probably the *Śrī silka* rupees of Poona (Prinsep *U.T.*, p. 58) No. 4 bearing the mint-name Dilshādābād is attributed by Mr Vicedjee in his valuable monograph *Notes on the Hand Minting of coins of India* to Gopalpett and Latur the Marāṭhā syllables गो and न being the initials of these two places. Nos. 5-9 are of Chandor and according to Prinsep (ii p 58) were current in the Northern Konkan. No. 10 is quite uncertain. It appears to be a rare mint a specimen in the British Museum suggests that the mint-name has the prefix لاله Nos. 11-14 15 16 20 and 21-3 are equally uncertain. Nos. 24-7 are Chandoli rupees, according to Prinsep and were current in Gwalior The mint names seem to begin with لا on such specimens as have traces of it. Nos. 28-9 are according to Prinsep's notes on his coins in the British Museum Chalan (i.e. current) in the Doab The mint looks like کروان or کروال hnt has not been identified.

In conclusion we have a number of uncertain copper of which it should be possible to identify No 30 accurately The others suggest Ujjain or some Gwalior mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Poona	—	Rupee.	
			ساز عالم	مانوس
			داد ساز عار	ميم
				خاوس آتی
				Pl XXVI. 8
			(1) (2) (3) W 1.4 1.2 1.1 S 8 8 8.8	(1) I.M.C. 2073 ^a (?) 2214 ^a
4	Dilshādābād	1186 at 1 1187 A H	گو — ر — ساز	ميم " " داد ساز ن
				M 344
			W 1.1 S 7.3	Pl. XXVI. 12 *0 29

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 5	Chanderi	—	<p>شاہ</p> <p>نادر شاہ</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سکہ مبارک</p> <p>W. 172</p> <p>S 88</p>	<p>SILVER</p> <p>↓</p> <p>خاوس صر</p> <p>ب</p> <p>حاندر .</p> <p>Pl XXVI. 10.</p> <p>21532</p>
6	"	—	As on No 5	As on No 5, but
7	"	Yr 17		۱۷
8			(6) (7) (8) (9)	
9			W. 164, 169, 173, 172	
			S 8, 72, 8, 8	
10	—	1206 A H Yr 35	<p>شاہ عا ۶ ۱۲ [لم] ح</p> <p>نادر شاہ عار</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سکہ مبارک</p> <p>W 173</p> <p>S 78</p>	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>سکہ ۳۵</p> <p>Pl. XXVI 9.</p> <p>I M 11189</p>
11	—	—	لطیف الہ محمد	Usual reverse formula
12			شاہ	ﷻ and a large 5 in centre
13			نادر شاہ زمان	
14			سکہ	
			W. 170, 170, 169, 169	Pl XXVI. 7
			S 87, 84, 8, 76	(12) 11216, (13) 11218,
				(14) 20590
15	—	— Yr 27	<p>شاہ</p> <p>ح</p> <p>نادر شاہ عار</p> <p>?</p> <p>شا</p> <p>W. 168.</p> <p>S. 77.</p>	<p>Usual reverse formula</p> <p>Pl. XXVI 11.</p>

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Ar	—	—	—	As on No. 15 but
	16	—	—	—	1r — *
	17	—	1r 12	عالم باد ساء	
	18	—	—	Sword above sb	
	19	—	—	(16) (17) (18) (19)	
	20	—	—	W 169 168 168 168	
		—	—	S 75 75 74 76,	
		—	—	(20)	
		—	—	W 168	
		—	—	S. 77	PL XXV 15
	21	—	—	—	— *
		—	1r —	سء عالم باد ساء	
		—	—	*	
		—	—	W 170	PL XXVI 6
		—	—	S 73	11165
	22	—	—	—	— *
		—	1r 10	W 169	
		—	—	S 74	
	23	—	—	—	— *
		—	1r 14	W 170	
		—	—	S 71	
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	26	—	—	سء عالم باد ساء	مالوس
	27	—	—	سء عالم باد ساء	— *
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		—	—	(16) (17) (18) (19)	PL XXVI 12
		—	—	W 169 168 171 169	
		—	—	S 70 71 72 73	
		—	—		(16) 1022

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 28 29	—	—	Similar to No 21 (28) (29) W. 169, 168 S. .77, 72	Usual formula, no date Pl. XXVI 14. (28) 20984	SILVER
E 30	—	1241 A H.	PAISA. پای (1) مر چکه (1) ۱۲۴۱ W. 181 S. 7.	Blank Pl. XXVI. 15. A S.B	COPPER
31 32 33	—	—	PAISA (square shape) Traces of legend (31) (32) W 236, 236 S 78 x 75, 75 x 75, (33) W 241 S 8 x 75	Large trident and traces of legend PL XXVI. 5 (31-3) A S B.	
34	—	—	PAISA Traces of legend W 199 S 78 x 78	Traces of legend A S B	
35	—	—	As on No 34 W. 213 S 8 x 75	As on No 34 A.S B	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 36	—	—	As on No. 34 W 191 S 7 x 7	As on No 34 but " " A.S.B.
	37	—	—	" W 193 S 7 x 7	A.S.B.
	38	—	—	" W 178 S 95 x 97	" A.S.B.
	79 40	—	— 1r 1-	(39) (40) W 193 183 S 75 x 76 76 x 7	(39 40) A.S.B.



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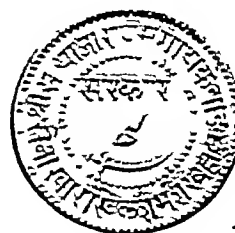
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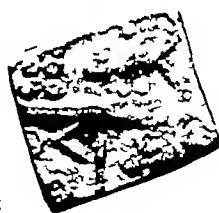
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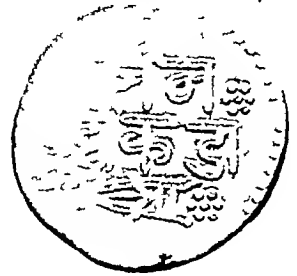
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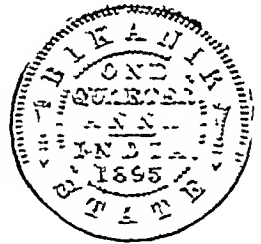
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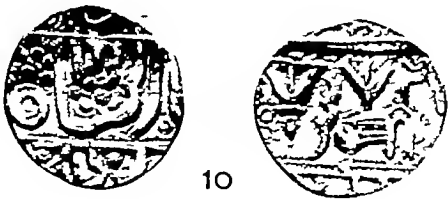
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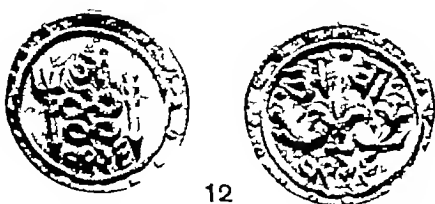
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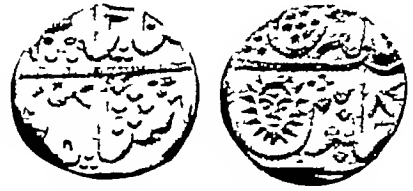
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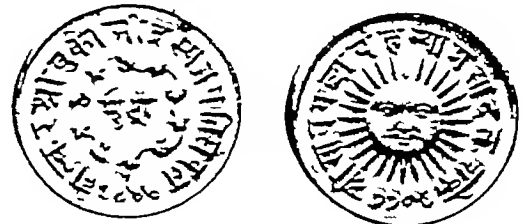
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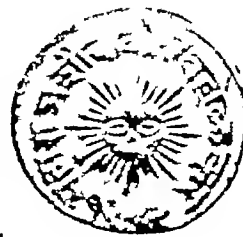
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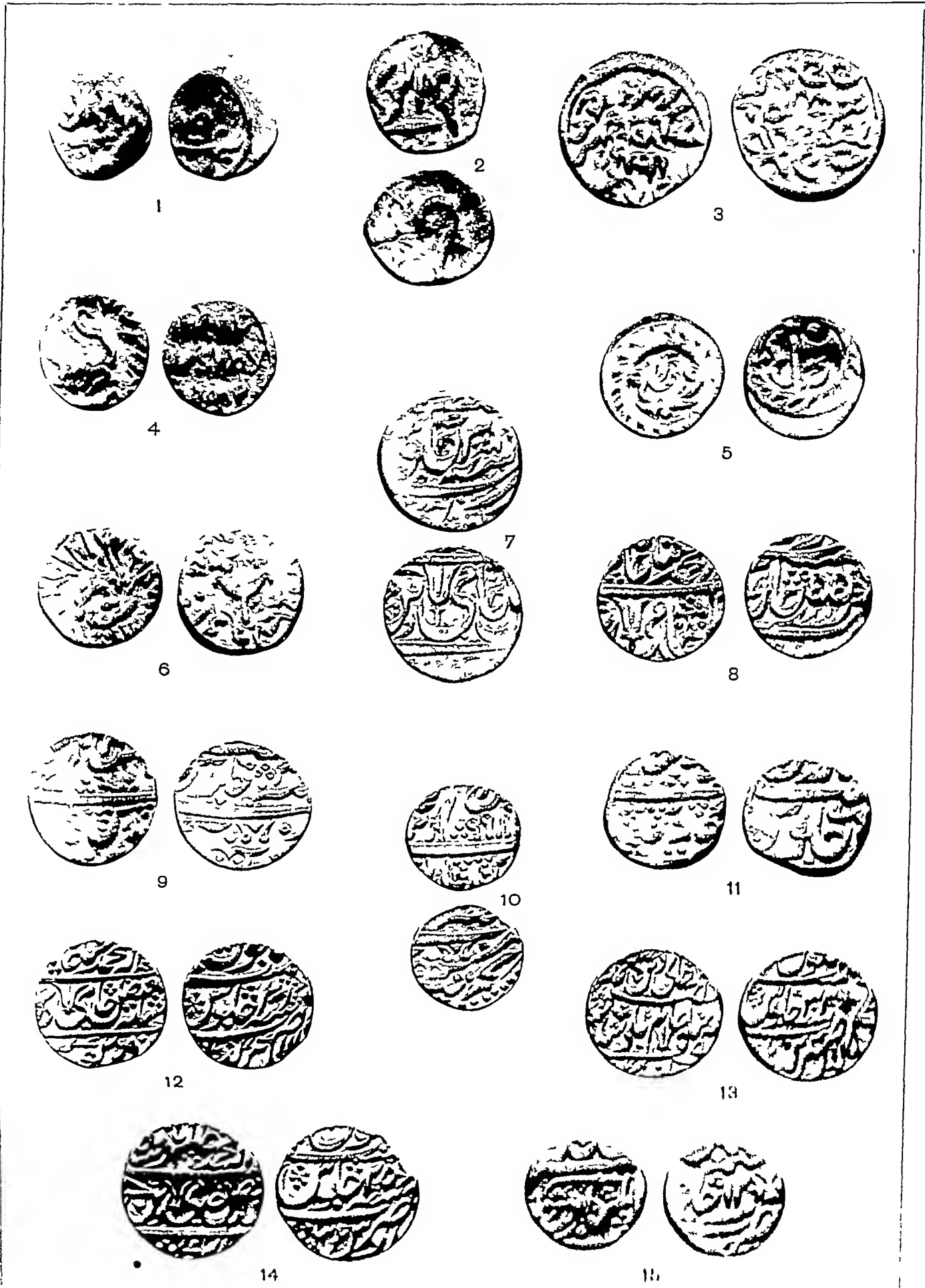


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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

اتو	father of
اتو الفهم	father of victory
اراي	ornament
ار	from by
است	is
انگلستان	land of the English
انگلد	England
اورنگ	throne
بادشاہ	king emperor
ب	in, with
بر	on upon in
بر ہفت کسور	in the seven climes
برماں	in the time of
بحود	with magnificence
بہادر	valiant
بہا بد الہ	by the help of God
بہ	house abode
بہ السلطہ	abode of the sultanate
بکم	lady queen
بار	quarter
بہا	protection refuge
بہا بد الہ	help of God
بارے	war war
تک	three
تک سیر	religion
تہی	sword
تہی	'of r'er
تہی دہی	' of r'er of the faith

حق	Just, a name of God
حساب	Majesty
حلاوس	accession
جنگ	war
حود	munificence
جهان	world
حاصل حیل	See سیما
حظہ	district
چہار	four
دار	house, dwelling
دار الامارہ	seat of government
دار الخیر	seat of prosperity
دار الریاست	seat of the government
دار السلطۃ	seat of the sultanate
دار العتق	seat of victory
دار المصور	„
دین	faith
در	in
دو المس	Lord of bounty
رب	Lord
راو	Rao, king
الرحمن	the Merciful
رأس	chief
ریاست	government
رفیع الدرجہ	exalted in rank
روای	See فرمان
روش	light
ز	by
زر	gold
زد	struck
زمان	age, time
سال	year
سایہ	shadow, protection
سایہ فضل الہ	shadow of divine favour

سکہ	coin
سکہ شاہی	royal coin
سکہ مبارک	auspicious coin
سلطان عالم	sultan of the world
سپہر	sphere time
سہم	silver
سہا خاص حمل	senā khās khel commander of horse
سواہی	excellent, superior
سرکار	government
سہا زمان	king of the age
سہر	sword
صاحب قرانی	lord of the fortunate conjunction of planets
مولہ جنگ	Fury in battle
صوبہ	province
ظل الہ	shadow of God
ظل حق	shadow of the Just
عالی نسب	of exalted lineage
عالم	world
عالم سہا	refuge of the world
العاذل	the just
علائ	dependency
علی راحا	king of the ocean
عہد	season time
عسوی	Christian
غازی	fighter of infidels
فرمان	command
فرمان روی	one whose commands are law i.e. sovereign
فرانس	France
فرانک	Franks i.e. English
فضل	favour
شہر شاہ	Shahjahan (Emperor) of India
شہسوار	horseman
شہنشاہ	emperor

كنپسي	Company
كوين	queen
كشور	region, clime
لطف الله	grace of God
لندن	London
مايوس	associated
مرتبه	rank
المان	the Bountiful
معظمه	honoured
الملك الدوله	lord of the kingdom
ملكة	queen
ميسمت	prosperity
الموید	strengthened
مولودی	natal
مہاراجہ	mahāi āja
مہاراجادھراج	mahāi ājādhi āja
مہاراو	Maharao
نایب	deputy
نسب	lineage
نشین	sitting <i>see</i> تحب
نیم	half
وزیر	vizier
الوحيد	the Uniquo
الوائق بالله	trusting in God
وكتوريا	Victoria
هو	He
هولکر	Holkai
هش	eight
هف	seven
يرداں	God
يك	one

आलीजा Highness

गायकवाड Gaekwar

जरब	struck (ضرب)
टोसि	friendship
बुन्दीश	lord of Būndī
बहादुर बाहादुर	valiant (بہادر)
महारथी	Mahārāo
महाराठ	Mahārāo
महाराजाधिराज	Mahārājādhirāj
रंगेशमल्ल	devotees of Rāngēśa
राठ	Rāo
लधन	London
सरकार	government (सरकार)
सवाई	superior (سوپر)
सेनापतास खेल	Senā khās khel
श्री श्रीमत्	illustrious
होसकर	Holkar
चत्तु	Twenty
कृष्ण	Krishna
कश	cash
क	Chā(mundi)
मयल	Maylā
तु	ten

APPENDIX B

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HIJRA AND CHRISTIAN ERAS

A H	A D	A H	A D	A H	A D
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1274	1857 Aug 22	1291	1874, Feb. 18	1308	1890, 17
1275	1858 11	1292	1875, 7	1309	1891, 7
1276	1859 July 31	1293	1876 Jan. 28	1310	1892 July 26
1277	1860 20	1294	1877, 16	1311	1893, 15
1278	1861 9	1295	1878 " 5	1312	1894 " 5

OTHER ERAS

The Samvat (Samvat) (संवत्) or era of Vikramāditya begins in 58 A.C.

For Tipu Sultan's Maulādī era and cyclic years see pp 71-73

APPENDIX D

TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES

Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.
25	635	70	1778	115	2921
30	762	75	1905	120	3048
35	889	80	2032	125	3175
40	1016	85	2159	130	3302
45	1143	90	2286	135	3429
50	1270	95	2413	140	3556
55	1397	100	2540	145	3683
60	1524	105	2667	150	3810
65	1651	110	2794	160	4125

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